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THE

# MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

## CONTENTS OF MARCH NO.

### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE ENGLISH CATTLE DISEASE.....	65
BROOM CORN.....	66
THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.....	67
WHY GROW SHEEP?.....	68
FARM WORK FOR MARCH.....	69
GARDEN WORK FOR MARCH.....	70
FROM "THE SEVERN".....	72
RAIN-WATER CISTERNS.....	73
DOES IT PAY TO GROW CORN STALKS?.....	74
WILKINSON'S MODEL HORSE STABLE.....	75
A CHALLENGE—THE RAT QUESTION.....	76
DRAINING "HOG ISLAND".....	77
THE SOUTHERN STATES.....	79
BERMUDA GRASS.....	80
THE CORN GRUB.....	81
SEEDING LANDS TO GRASS.....	81
WEEVIL IN BARNS.....	81
HOW TO LAY DRAIN TILE.....	83
A LARGE CROP OF MANGOLDS.....	85
CANADA THISTLES.....	85
HOW MANY INCHES IN A BUSHEL.....	85
WHAT IS THE CATTLE PLAGUE?.....	90
USEFUL RECIPES.....	92
EDITORIALS—"Maryland Farmer"—Sale of Shee	
—The Maryland Agricultural College—Agricul	
tural Implements and Machinery—Relief for	
the South—Trade Catalogues—Books, Pam-	
phlets, &c.—Notices of Advertisements. 82, 83, 84	

### SORGO CULTURE.

SORGHUM OR NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.....	78
MARYLAND SORGHUM CONVENTION.....	83

### HORTICULTURAL.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.....	86
DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.....	87
ABOUT TOMATOES.....	87
PROTECTING TREES FROM RABBITS.....	87

### THE DAIRY.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.....	88
MILK WITHOUT BUTTER.....	88
BUTTER MAKING.....	88
HOW TO FRESHEN SALT BUTTER.....	90

### LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING HOGS.....	89
SOILING COWS.....	89
SELECTING A COW.....	89

### THE POULTRY HOUSE.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.....	91
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### LADIES DEPARTMENT.

MARRIAGE RITE, (Poetry).....	93
THE KISS-OF WEDDED LOVE.....	93
MARRYING A FARMER.....	93
DOMESTIC RECIPES.....	95

### THE FLORIST.

HINTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN.....	95
MR. VICK'S FLOWER GARDEN.....	96

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

WILKINSON'S MODEL HORSE STABLE.....	75, 76
CAST CAST-STEEL PLOW.....	85
GAPES WORMS.....	91

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# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 1, 1866.

No. 3.

## THE ENGLISH CATTLE DISEASE --- PRE-SERVING FRESH MEATS, &c.

Whatever may be the origin of this disease, and whether it be called Pleuro-pneumonia, or Rinderpest, or a species of small pox, as Dr. Jenner, a descendant of the Jenner whose introduction of vaccination has made his name world famous, now contends that it is, matters but little, since no remedy has been devised that has been found capable of checking the spread of the disease. Dr. Jenner recommends vaccination, as in the case of the human family, but thus far his suggestion does not appear to have been favorably received. In the meanwhile the disease is spreading throughout the whole of England. As yet it has touched but lightly the herds in Scotland and Ireland, owing to the regulations that have been stringently enforced with regard to the introduction of cattle into those countries. Our own laws have been properly made so strict as to include almost every species of cattle, and are even prohibitory of hides, unless the importer can prove, satisfactorily to the officers of customs, that they are derived from countries where the disease certainly does not prevail.— In a country like England, which depends so largely upon foreign markets for its breadstuffs and provisions, this terrible loss in cattle must be felt with unusual severity. Already the prices of fresh meats have been so greatly enhanced as to put their use almost wholly out of the power of the poorer classes, and a system of forestalling has sprung up which is calculated to work still greater injury to them. Our exemption from this scourge can only be rendered perfect by the rigorous exclusion of every species of foreign cattle until all danger is passed. Happily too, for us, our importations in past years have been solely confined to choice breeds, whose superior qualities it was desirable should be extended among us. The number of cattle drawn from abroad has, therefore, been very small, and the prohibition now enforced, does not consequently affect us to any material extent. We have, in fact, in the fine herds of Devons, Herefords, Durhams, Holsteins and Ayr-

shires, scattered throughout the country, either pure or mixed with other breeds, an ample supply of cattle as choice as any country in Europe can produce, and we have also all the best varieties of Sheep and Hogs. The law of exclusion can only operate as a consequence, to the advantage of American stock raisers, and that advantage will be the more strongly felt as the demand arises from abroad for additional supplies of meat, to make up for the loss accruing there from the ravages of disease. France has neither cattle nor meat for export. The predisposition to pleuro-pneumonia, which is common to the cattle drawn from the best green pastures of Holland, and also those which have usually been exported from the Russian steppes, effectually precludes their purchase, and thus throws the bulk of the demand upon us.— To what extent that demand will increase our imports of provisions it is impossible at present to say; but it must be evident that it will be at least sufficient to affect very sensibly the market price of provisions for some time yet to come. This, however, only relates to sales of meats; but if the mode of putting up fresh meats as recently patented by Mr. Stabler should come into general use, and all the experimental tests that have been applied thus far, give us the assurance that it will, a vast field of enterprise will be opened up to us, which must necessarily increase the value of our exports to an incalculable degree.

If meats by Mr. Stabler's process can be kept fresh in any climate and for any length of time, he will have solved a problem of the utmost commercial importance, and will have a market value to this species of food such as it never had before. At the present period, and in view of the great dearth of fresh meat in England, and also of the suspicion which naturally attaches to all meat derived from the native herds during the prevalence of the cattle disease, the simple and economical process by which Mr. Stabler preserves not only meats, but oysters and fruits fresh and sweet, and without subjecting them to the operation of heat or injuring, in any perceptible degree, their original flavor, will naturally excite attention and is well worthy of careful investigation.

## BROOM CORN.

### Its Culture, Harvesting the Crop and Fitting for Market, &c.

Broom corn is a native of India, and its culture is said to have been first introduced into this country by Dr. Franklin, who saw an imported whisk of corn in the possession of a lady in Philadelphia and while examining it, discovered seed, which he planted, and from this source its culture spread.

There are two varieties grown—the high stalk and the dwarf. The Dwarf corn is not so extensively cultivated as the former, but it is claimed to yield a good quantity of brush of extra quality and to be easier harvested, as it is not necessary to “break it down.” Some cultivators claim they can get an annual yield of 800 pounds of brush per acre from this variety. Along the Mohawk Valley in the State of New York for a distance of more than sixty miles, Broom corn has been grown for many years in patches here and there, and, in some places, embracing large tracts of land. On these flats along the river, which are annually overflowed, the crop has been grown, year after year on the same lands, and often without a particle of manure applied to the soil, beyond what is received from the annual overflow of the river. The Dwarf corn is not generally grown in this section.

#### THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION.

Broom corn flourishes best on rich sandy loams and upon alluvial soils. On gravelly uplands and tenacious clays the plants cannot be grown successfully, as the brush is liable to be coarse, crooked and scrubby. The land should be free from stones and of a character to be easily worked and kept mellow.—Plow early in spring and work with cultivators or drags until the soil is thoroughly pulverized, then roll it smoothly, so that a nice even seed bed may be had. Good crops are raised upon the inverted sod when the land is of suitable character and has been well prepared. Sod land has this advantage—there is less trouble from weeds. The plant is of a different genus from Indian corn and will not mix with it; but like Indian corn, it will pay well for composting and good cultivation. It should not be planted on wet, cold land.

#### SOWING THE SEED.

The land being nicely prepared, the seed is generally sown as early in spring as the condition of the ground will admit.

Broom corn will not endure so much cold as Indian corn and therefore should not be planted so early as that crop is sometimes put in. It is of slow growth and requires warm weather in order to the formation of its lateral roots. In New York State where the crop is extensively grown, the usual time for planting is from the middle of May to the first of June.

The seed is planted in rows from two and a half to three and one-half feet apart. Three feet between the rows is regarded by many as the proper distance to get the best results. A drill worked by a horse and which plants three rows at a time, is in common use.

When the seed has been prepared, by running through a machine, so as to separate and clean it properly, from two to three quarts will be sufficient for an acre.

#### CULTIVATING.

The seed germinates very slowly, and the plants at first look very small and spindling. Sometimes three weeks will elapse before they show themselves above the ground; but as soon as they are seen, go along with hoes between the rows, cutting out the weeds and grass. It is important that the ground be kept perfectly clean and free from weeds and grass; and sometimes if the ground is very weedy, it will be necessary to go through with hoes two or three times before the plants get large enough to admit of cultivating with horse hoes and cultivators. The hoes are kept sharp and a file is usually taken into the field to put on a good edge from time to time. The first time you go through with the hoes, the earth is pulled from the plants. The plants are thinned out in the rows, so that there will be one stalk in every four inches. When the plants get up a foot high, the horse hoe is run through the rows, throwing the earth towards the plants; and as they increase in size more earth is thrown towards them, which completes the operation of hilling.

The amount of work to be done in cultivating, will depend upon the condition of the ground. It must be kept mellow and free from weeds and grasses. After the plants get fairly started, their growth is rapid. When the ground is not weedy, nearly all the work of cultivating can be done by horse power and the various devices in use for this purpose.

#### BREAKING DOWN, CUTTING, &c.

Broom corn grown for the brush is not left to ripen but is cut green. As soon as the brush gets fairly out, the men go along between the rows and bend down or break the stalks just above the upper joint, say about 10 inches below the brush. The brush then is easily cut, which is done at once, the stalk being cut off within six or eight inches of the brush. The brush is deposited in bunches, and a wagon is driven through, when it is gathered up and taken at once to the stripping machine.

It is important that the brush be cut before it is touched with frost and when it has a nice green color. Frost injures the quality and color of the brush, rendering it unsaleable.

#### STRIPPING THE BRUSH, DRYING, &c.

The seed is stripped off by a machine having a revolving cylinder driven by horse power. The cylin-



der has spikes driven into it and projecting about a couple of inches, and as it revolves the brush is held so as to be rapidly cleaned of the seed. The brush is then taken into an open, dry house and spread upon slats to dry. It is turned, from time to time, and if the weather is good will dry out and cure in a couple of weeks. After it has become thoroughly cured and dry, it is packed in 50 pound bundles and is ready for shipping to market. When it is designed to ship for any considerable distance, the bundles are packed and pressed and then tied so as to be compact and readily handled.

In all the operations with the brush, before it is cured, care must be taken that it be not piled together in any considerable quantity, so that it will heat, since this would destroy the color and injure its sale.

#### THE SEED.

The seed stripped off is not ripe. It is damp and being collected in considerable quantities, soon heats and becomes worthless for any purpose except manures. Along the Valley of the Mohawk this seed is generally thrown up in piles and allowed to rot.— Sometimes it is spread out upon floors to dry, and when properly cured is used as food for animals and for poultry. When it is designed to save seed for planting, the corn is allowed to stand until it ripens, but in this case the brush is of little value.

#### VALUE OF THE CROP.

The quantity of brush raised to the acre will depend, of course, upon the fertility of the soil where it is grown and the manner of cultivation. Along the Mohawk from 600 to 800 pounds per acre are considered a fair crop. Some get a thousand pounds per acre. The market is somewhat fluctuating.— Some years ago broom corn brush was as low as three cents per pound; last year it was worth 28 cents and it is now worth, we believe, from 12 to 16 cents per pound. Doubtless, the most profitable way of disposing of this crop, is for the growers to hire an experienced broom maker and work the brush up into brooms.

Broom making is no very difficult matter and an experienced hand will take a lot of men who know nothing of the business and teach them the art of broom making in a very short time, especially if they be handy and apt to learn. We have seen cultivators of the crop operate in this way and make handsome profits.

In 1854, Mr. Elihu Smith, of Sunderland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, reported to the Board of Agriculture of that State, the following estimates as to the value and expenses of a crop of Broom corn raised on one acre and nine rods of ground:

1,025 pounds of brush at 10 cents.....	\$102 50
67 bushels seed at 40 cents.....	26 80
	<hr/> \$129 30

#### EXPENSES.

Plowing, Harrowing and Planting .....	\$2 50
Manure.....	12 00
Hoeing.....	7 00
Harvesting, Scraping and Cleaning seed.....	10 00
Interest on land.....	7 00

\$38 50

Making a net profit of.....\$90 80

We have given some of the leading features connected with Broom corn culture as practiced by old and experienced growers of the crop. We have no space for an extended essay on the subject, but presume the foregoing hints will be a sufficient guide to those of our readers who may desire to enter upon this branch of farming and who have had no experience with the crop.

#### THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Effect of its Abrogation upon the Agricultural and Mineral Products of the Middle States.

Whilst the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada benefited to some extent a few of the North Western States, by offering an outlet to the ocean for their productions by way of the Great Lakes, the Canadian canals, and the St. Lawrence river, it has worked serious injury to the Middle States, and has proven generally, of enormous advantage to the interests of Canada, in contra-distinction to those of the United States. To admit the agricultural products of Canada into this country, duty free, was to enable the Canadians to enter into successful competition with us in those markets to the eastward, where the people being largely engaged in manufactures, required liberal supplies of breadstuffs from other States. Under the Reciprocity Treaty, the annual importation of Canadian wheat, barley, and oats, into the United States, became very large, and, to the extent of that demand, took the place of our own cereals in those markets of the Union, which we might otherwise have naturally calculated, on controlling. We have been so accustomed to look upon the climate of Canada as cold and inhospitable, and upon its agricultural capacity as very limited, when compared with the United States, that many of our readers will be surprised to learn, that in the short Canadian summers, the cereals mature admirably, and that, in respect to the average yield per acre, our crops are inferior to those of the Canadians. The average production of wheat in Upper Canada, for instance, is estimated at sixteen bushels per acre; the average of barley, twenty-one bushels per acre, and of oats, twenty-four bushels per acre. Our averages, taking the country through, are very far from reaching this standard. Moreover, the excess of production over consumption, is so great in Canada, that, of wheat alone, they are capable of exporting twelve millions of bushels annually; and

their taxes being remarkably light, as compared with ours, they could readily undersell us in our own markets whenever their products were simply subjected to the expense of water carriage, as is largely the case along the enormous extent of country that is bordered by the Great Lakes. As far back as 1855, an intelligent writer pointed out, as a self-evident proposition, that under the Reciprocity Treaty, the British Provinces, with their cheap lands—with labor fifty per cent. cheaper than it is with us—with their light local taxes and revenue duty—and with five-sixths of their population engaged in agricultural pursuits, could sell their produce cheaper than the American agriculturists, and that the two were unequal competitors in a common market. Since the war, with our enormous war tax, this difference in cost of production, places us in a still greater disadvantage. It is, therefore, a matter of paramount importance to us, either that the Reciprocity Treaty should be promptly terminated, or that instead of protective tariff, we should have merely a tariff for revenue, and thus, to some extent, inaugurate a policy of free trade.

But the reciprocity treaty has been especially injurious to the industrial interests of Maryland, in one other essential particular. It has encouraged importations of bituminous coal from the British Provinces, free of duty, and at a lower rate than our Cumberland coal would be sold at in the Eastern markets. The coal mines of Nova Scotia are in close proximity to the sea shore. The coal is sold at the mouth of the mines for about two dollars a ton. It can be carried coastwise at a very small charge per ton, and the consequence has been that the demand at the Eastern ports has been continually in excess of the supply. Under more favorable auspices, Maryland ought to have nearly the entire control of the bituminous coal trade. In respect to mineral wealth, it may be fairly styled her specialty, yet, in spite of this, so liberal have been the arrangements, with respect to the introduction into the United States, of the bituminous coal from abroad, that the value of the imports of this particular species of fuel during the year 1865, was in excess of five millions of dollars. If then, we terminate the Reciprocity treaty and tax foreign coal in the same proportion as we tax foreign manufactures, we throw into Maryland, five millions of dollars annually, that are now expended elsewhere.

### WHY GROW SHEEP?

This question is often asked by those who have been accustomed to other stock. In all mountainous regions, or where from the nature of the climate or condition of the soil, the herbage is scanty for portions of the year, it is found that cattle are not

profitably grazed, from the fact that they do not get sufficient substance to properly develop their forms, and they require a longer time and a different region, for preparing them for the butcher. The most parts of England and Scotland, for instance, the animal is rarely prepared for the shambles in the locality where it is reared. In one section, the calf is reared to a yearling—he is then sold to go where food is plentier—and will probably remain upon the farm until the winter, when he goes to a still more favorable region where he can have more grain or turnips; and, if destined for the butcher, at three years old he has passed from the thin pastures of the hills to the lower grass regions, and lastly, to the rich lands of the grain farmer. But sheep need pass through no such migrations. They can be prepared for almost any market where they have a range for summer feeding.

Again, sheep require much less fence than cattle to keep them in bounds. Indeed, they can be kept in flocks of from 500 to 1,000, where there is sufficient range and pasturage, with only the care of a man and dog, through several months in the year. Among sheep men at the North who have paid attention to the subject, the opinion prevails, that in an average of cows and bullocks, one horned animal is equal to seven sheep, either for summer or winter keep. That basis will be found sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes in making calculations in regard to sheep or cattle. But some stock must be kept, for where labor is scarce and capital small, how otherwise can returns be obtained from the farm. If we invest our capital in cattle, who will insure them from the plague which is now raging on the Eastern continent? If that comes, sheep will be much safer than cattle.

Will sheep pay? A few facts may be of service in enabling one to form a correct judgment—100 sheep are equivalent to 14 head of cattle—suppose we start at yearlings. The capital invested, let us suppose, will be about the same:

100 sheep—good Merinos—will give for first year's	
keep, 400 lbs of wool, at 50 cents per lb.....	\$200 00
If all ewes—say 80 lambs—at \$2.00.....	160 00
	\$380 00

How about the cattle? What can you sell to get the money back which it has cost to keep them?—The sheep are now two years old, and the cattle the same.

At 3 years old, we get 400 lbs. of wool and increase as before.....

For keeping the sheep two years we get \$760, and the capital back, because if properly kept they will be worth as much at three years old as they were at one. Any one at all familiar with the markets can make the figures on the cattle. The cattle must bring \$55 per head, over original cost, to be equal to the sheep, and then there is a balance of interest upon the \$380, for one year, in favor of the sheep. This also shows how much better it is to buy all ewes, if you can, when you start your flock; for a good Merino ewe will breed, if well kept, till she is twelve years old—and probably average, during the whole time, at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of wool annually, and raise a lamb. A good ewe, well handled, is sure for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a year, till she is ten or twelve years old, and can then be fed off and sold for nearly or quite her original cost. By taking off her lamb early and giving her extra keep through the summer and autumn she will make a fine mutton sheep.



## Our Agricultural Calendar.

### Farm Work for March.

As we have had no open weather in February that would justify ploughing, except perhaps on the light, sandy soils of the lower counties, and even with respect to them, the opportunity was so brief as to be of little or no actual service, we may take it for granted, that nothing, or next to nothing has been done in this latitude towards preparing the land for the earlier spring crops. But, when the frost yields to the influence of the warm sun and the March winds, with their rapidly drying qualities, set fairly to work to extract the superfluous moisture, no time is to be lost in pushing matters vigorously. It should never be forgotten, that to be forehanded in March, is to be in advance during the whole of the subsequent season. The spring work is always laborious if large crops are to be pitched, and large areas to be dressed with manure; and it necessarily follows, that every hour is precious. We know that to catch the season, is of the greatest importance, and that every departure from this rule; every delay in getting the ground in the very best condition, detracts from the yield of the future harvest. We know, too, that the spirit of procrastination has often prevailed among our farmers, greatly to their disadvantage, and simply because they have not considered how important a thing it is to have everything about the farm in the best order for use at the earliest moment its services may be required. We urge our friends to look to this; to see that all the ploughs, implements, gearing, wagons, carts and machinery of all sorts, are in good repair, so that no time may be lost when the season for hard and persistent work is fairly opened. The duties that demand their attention in the field are as follows:

#### OATS.

Oats, to succeed well, require to be put in the soil as soon as it is in fit condition, and the best test is, that it falls to pieces readily under the plough, or if a sod, leaves the mould-board easily, and has a tendency to break up as it is turned over. If too wet, it will clod. At this season it cannot be expected, nor would it be desirable that it should be entirely dry. A soil that crumbles and is yet moist enough to cause the seed to vegetate promptly, is in the best possible state of preparation, after careful ploughing and harrowing, for the reception of the seed, and for facilitating the vigorous growth of the young plants. Assuming the land to be in good condition, and all danger of very heavy frosts to be over, oats cannot be gotten in too early. A light frost subsequently can work very little injury, and may do considerable good by assisting to break down

any clods that remain, and to mellow the soil generally. It has been the custom to assume that oats will flourish on almost any soil that is of moderate fertility; and it is true that fair crops can be raised upon all but the lightest lands; nevertheless, it is better, as we remarked in the last number of the *Farmer*, to choose, where a choice is to be had, a soil containing a large admixture of clay, as better adapted than any other to the growth of this important cereal. Above all, select sod land, unless this is to be used for corn. We again say, get in the crop early, as the plant is one that delights in coolness, and a certain amount of moisture. It suffers severely from drought, and to meet this contingency, the land should be ploughed deeply, and thoroughly pulverized. The principal inorganic substances which the oat requires to perfect its growth, are potash, lime, soda, and the phosphates. If these are deficient in the soil they must be supplied. In the February number of the *Farmer*, we gave an analysis of the seed and straw, and suggested a choice of composts of various kinds, either of which will be found efficient. We refer our readers to them.

#### Clover and Orchard Grass.

We cannot, however, close this reference to oats, without again urging the propriety of seeding clover and grass seed with, or a combination of both, with the oat crop. The best mixture is of course clover and orchard grass. One peck of the former, and a bushel or a bushel and a half of the latter.—On uplands especially, we can advise nothing that would be found more desirable.

#### EARLY POTATOES.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground, and you can put it in first rate order, prepare a suitable piece of land, and put in an acre of early potatoes. Bear in mind too, that the potato delights in a cool, moist soil, abounding in decaying vegetable matter and potash. We must, therefore, plough deeply to retain a store of moisture; we must pulverize the soil completely to attain lightness of texture, and should choose, where a choice is to be had, a northern exposure in preference to a southern one. When the ground has been properly prepared, lay off the rows three feet apart, and put into them manure to the depth of at least two inches; place the potato sets, cut from large potatoes, ten inches distant from each other in the row; and if you are intent upon assuring an excellent crop, the following mixture may also be spread along the rows before covering up. Mix together, 10 bushels of unleached ashes—2 bushels of refuse salt—5 bushels of slacked lime—1 bushel of plaster.

Let the above ingredients be well mixed together before using. Keep the mixture under cover until it is wanted, and use one half of it in the rows before the potatoes are covered up, and the other half



spread broadcast after the young vines have made their appearance above the surface.

#### RENOVATING MEADOWS.

A meadow that has become hide-bound may be greatly improved in its product of grass, by broadcasting over each acre a compost formed of 10 bushels of leached wood ashes—2 bushels of refuse salt—2 bushels of fine bone dust, and 1 bushel of plaster. As soon as the broadcasting is completed, follow with the harrow and harrow thoroughly, finishing all off with the roller.

#### Compost for Root Corps.

See that a compost of woods mould, marsh mud, wood ashes, refuse salt and barnyard manure is formed and suffered to lie until fermentation sets in. Then turn it well over, mix thoroughly and apply it to the root crops as soon as the time arrives for drilling in these, to supply succulent food for cattle during the next winter.

#### Liming Corn Land.

It is an excellent plan where systematic liming is observed, to apply the lime to land that is broken up for corn in the spring. Those, therefore, who design to lime one or more fields this season should provide the lime at once, and deposit it in large heaps in the fields where it is to be used. Ten bushels of refuse salt added to each 100 bushels of lime will greatly improve the efficiency of the latter.

#### Winter Killed Grain.

In fields where the grain has been partially winter killed, it is advisable to use a light harrow as soon as the ground is in good condition and firm enough to bear a team. Top dress the field with about 150 lbs. of phosphatic guano to the acre, and follow with the roller.

#### Hauling Out Manure.

Clean up the barnyard and haul out its contents to the fields where it is to be distributed. Heap it up there in bulk until it is wanted, sprinkling plaster over it to retain the ammonia.

#### Fences and Gates.

See that these are in good order. If any want repairing, set to work and put them in good condition at once.

#### Care of Animals.

Treat them as advised last month.

#### Implements and Machinery.

Examine these once again and be certain that they are in the best order for immediate use.

#### OUT HOUSES.

Cleanse and purify the interior of out houses and whitewash them and the adjacent fences.

#### APPLE ORCHARD.

Scrape the trunks of the trees that have become mossy or scaly. Wash the trunks and limbs with a mixture composed of one gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. of sulphur and 1 qt. of salt. Loosen the soil about the trees and spread over the loosened surface about a half peck of slacked lime to each tree.

## Garden Work for March.

Those who desire to have an early and ample supply of vegetables, will do well to commence their operations, looking to this end, at once. A good garden is a necessity. It economizes butcher's meat; its vegetables qualify the salt meats so often used in the country during the heat of summer, and whilst they are cooling to the blood, they exercise a sanitary effect on the general health. As a rule, we use by far too much meat in the summer season and too few vegetables. During the winter, a generous meat diet is desirable, but in summer the preference should be given to a diet composed mainly of vegetables, and of fruits in their season. A simple observance of these regulations will be found an admirable preservative of health, whilst their neglect not unfrequently superinduces fever and other diseases incidental to hot weather, and which, owing to the stimulating causes, are only removed with the utmost difficulty.

Vegetables then are a necessity. They should be freshly gathered if we would have them brought to table in their best state, and they should also be in sufficient variety to allow of a constant change, or at least of a choice between them. With this brief introduction we proceed to suggest what work may be done during this month, in the garden.

*Plants in Hot Beds.*—Where there are cabbage and other plants growing in hot beds, the frames should be lightly raised to admit a supply of air, and to harden the plants. If kept too close and warm, the plants will spindle, but if air be regularly admitted, they gradually become strong and hardy, and when the season for picking out arrives, will be in the best possible condition for removing them with success.

*Sowing Seeds.*—Where there are no hot beds, wait until the frost is out of the ground, and then prepare immediately a warm border, well protected from the keen March winds, and facing due south or south east. Manure the ground liberally with rich, well rotted manure, spade in deep, breaking all the clods and removing all stones as the work progresses. Rake the bed thus formed until the surface soil is a fine mould. When this is done, divide it into compartments and sow cauliflower, broccoli, tomato, egg plant, lettuce, and cabbage seed of the earliest sorts. Rake all in lightly; press the earth over the seed by patting with the back of the spade or shovel, and if the weather should prove to be unsettled, cover the bed lightly with brush-wood, but not to an extent sufficient to intercept the rays of the sun.

*Asparagus.*—It is much better to purchase asparagus plants at the nurseries, of sufficient size to set

out, than to grow them from the seed. If, however, the plants are not conveniently to be had, prepare a bed by spading deeply, and raking it perfectly fine. Sow the seed in drills ten inches apart and one inch deep. Cover and pat the top of the drills with the back of the spade. As soon as the plants are well up, weed them well and see that they are kept clean during the whole of the season.

**Garden Peas.**—As soon as the frost is out of the ground prepare a bed by manuring, spading and raking, and put in at once a few rows of the earliest varieties of peas, and at intervals of the days throughout the month drill in a few more rows, so that the supply of peas may be continuous.

**Beans.**—It is rather early for bunch beans, but if a warm border can be secured, drill in a few rows of the best varieties for early use.

**Lettuce.**—If the lettuce plants in the hot beds are of sufficient size to admit of their being set out, this operation can be performed without prejudice to the plants during mild weather. Choose a warm, moist day for picking out the plants.

**Radishes.**—Radishes may be sown in a warm border as soon as the plants are out of the ground.

**Early Turnips.**—Early turnips are by no means a favorite dish with us; still it is quite well to have the use of them as a change, and at this season they may be grown in great perfection. If the soil is fit for the spade, manure it freely with well-rotted manure, or with phosphatic guano, spade deeply and use the rake until all the clods are pulverized. Now sow the Purple top seed, either broadcast or in drills. Rake all over lightly and press the earth carefully about the seed, but not too heavily, by patting it with the back of the spade. When the plants make their appearance dust them early each morning with a mixture composed of 5 parts of soot and 1 part flour of sulphur. Continue this dusting whilst the dew is on until the plants are in rough leaf. When the plants begin to bulb thin them out so as to stand 10 inches apart in the rows.

**Onions.**—Onions are a very valuable crop, and with care may be readily grown in one season from the seed. The ground must be light and very rich. It should be dug deeply, raked fine, and drills should then be made one foot apart and one inch in depth. Sow the seed thinly along these drills and cover. When the plants are large enough to handle thin them out so as to stand 4 inches in the rows. Keep the bed clear, but do not cover or disturb the bulbs.

**Celery.**—Manure a bed forming part of a warm border, dig and rake it until the soil is made very fine. Mark out drills 12 inches apart and one inch deep, and sow celery seed for plants to prick out when the season arrives for transplanting.

**Early Potatoes.**—A bed of these should be now

planted. For directions as to the best mode, see Farm Work present number.

**Rhubarb.**—Prepare a bed and sow Rhubarb or pie plant seed. It is much more advisable, however to buy a dozen or more plants from the nursery, choosing the larger sorts.

**Horse Radish.**—Select a moist, but not wet spot, manure it well with rich barnyard manure, thoroughly rotted. Spade the bed deeply, rake it fine and plant out cuttings of horse radish in rows 18 inches apart.

**Borecole or Sea Kale.**—Towards the close of the month sow seed to raise plants for a full crop.

**Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries.**—Trim these carefully, and dig a little well rotted manure lightly about the roots of each.

**Carrots and Parsnips.**—When the ground is in good condition for spading, manure a sufficient space with thoroughly rotted manure—none other will answer—dig all in very deeply, rake fine, and drill in a few rows of carrot and parsnip seed. The drills should be 12 inches apart, and when the plants are well up they should at once be thinned out to stand 4 and 6 inches apart in the rows respectively. Be careful, especially in the earlier stages of their growth, to keep the plants entirely free from weeds.

**Asparagus Beds.**—Asparagus beds in full bearing should now be forked over, and a fair supply of manure, or guano, worked lightly in. When this is done broadcast the bed liberally with wood ashes and salt.

**Beets.**—The seed of the Turnip-rooted Red Beet may be sown to grow beets for early use, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Manure the bed liberally, spade deeply, and rake thoroughly. Make the drills 1 inch deep and 18 inches apart. Sow the seed thinly along the drill and cover.

**Leeks, Garlic, &c.**—These should be set out as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

**Garden-Fruit Trees.**—Treat these as advised in previous numbers, and the present article on Farm Work.

**Strawberry Beds.**—See that these beds are carefully but lightly forked over, working in among the plants a good supply of woods mould, in preference to manures, as the latter forces the plants into vigorous leaf without tending to the production of fruit—a good broadcasting of wood ashes will also be found serviceable. In times of drought water freely—but always take care that it be done after sunset, as in this case you need not avoid watering the blossoms. The supposed injury to the latter is an exploded notion.

A young lady refused to go into the Woolwich Arsenal the other day because she heard that some of the muskets were without breeches. There's delicacy for you!



## COMMUNICATED.

## FROM "THE SEVERN."

BONNIE BLUFF, Feb. 10, 1866.

To the Editors Maryland Farmer:—

Can you tell us what has become of the Sun? Not the little luminary that issues daily from the iron doors of South street; but the glorious king of day, that should come from the rosy portals of the East. In this latitude we have not seen his face for a week. It is to be hoped that Apollo has not followed the bad example of our terrestrial engineers and run his machine off the track;—that his fiery car has not made an upset, instead of a "golden set." Perhaps he has halted in his career to indulge his taste for song, and have another musical bout with old Pan; or, he may be skylarking; to which—if we may believe Ovid—he was often addicted. Meanwhile we mortals pine for his presence, and look up for him, as did the first Heliotrope.

Apocryphos of music:—you seem to have had as much of it in your town this winter, as though these were merry times with your people. Concerts and Operas appear to be superseding the legitimate Drama. Of course fashion, and the gay dressing, and the generally high scale of prices, have nothing to do with the popularity of these entertainments. Doubtless, Master Coker sang divinely; the Italians exquisitely, and the Germans enchantingly. Now, some of your country friends, at the risk of being thought "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils"—(Heaven knows they are not likely to get a very large share of the last, however loudly they may be charged with the first)—still have the bad taste to apply the terms, *squealing, bellowing, howling*, and even *caterwauling*, to these foreign performances; and continue to prefer the ballads of our country lasses. Let the grand Hers and Signors of the opera, console themselves with the reflection that our musical education has been neglected in the rural districts. Even our little children, at the cross-road schools, have not been taught to sing through their noses, as in other more civilized parts of the world. But seriously, we farmers do prefer the Horse opera or Circus to anything you can show in your new Concordia at \$2, or even \$5, per chair. We can appreciate good horses and understand and enjoy equestrian feats; and moreover, in patronizing the Horse Opera we violate no proprieties if we fail to wear store-clothes; nor is it necessary to carry double barreled spy-glasses, but we are allowed to see with our own eyes and hear with our natural ears.

If Max Maretzek, or Fiddlestick; and the great Grover wish country patronage, they should get up a Farmer's Opera in the pure vernacular, and which would represent the sights and sounds of country life at all seasons. Lalla Rookh is about to be put upon the London stage, and, we are told, will include a caravan of forty camels. We would enjoy that spectacle, not only on account of our interest in the brute creation, but because the poem, though Oriental, flows smoothly in our native tongue. The opera we suggest, should present to view the most interesting of farm scenes, and the real works of our profession. The manager of it should employ for his stage procession, the finest specimens of our domestic animals and fowls; and their merits be sung in English, interspersed perhaps, with a little Congo-American. The cows might be milked with that

patent machine of Colvin's, to the air of *Ranz de Vaches*; and the same enterprising inventor might perhaps get up a patent *Poultry Squeezer*, to make the hens lay, and fill the side scenes with their musical and triumphant cackling. The self same flock of geese that saved Rome, might be introduced; if we were not convinced from our prandial experience that we have assisted in eating every identical one of them. However, those that "gabbled o'er the pool" at sweet Auburn, or some of their noisy descendants, could doubtless be obtained, with the pedigree vouched for. The songs of the dairymaid, the plowman, the reaper, the vine-dresser, &c. should be inserted; nor should the voice of the cow-boy or of his lowing herd be omitted. All this would make a concord of sweet sounds, which, if it did not "take the prison'd soul and lap it in Elysium," would at least be somewhat intelligible. The piece should abound too in bird-songs, from the Lark to the Nightingale; or rather, from the lively Martin to the lonely Whippoorwill, "whose name is her only song."

By the by, why cannot our Commissioner of Agriculture bring us some skylarks, among his thousand importations from all quarters of the globe? Do suggest to him to "bring out the Larks," though he need not, as the old song runs—"uncork another bottle." And by way of encouraging such international exchanges, he might send to the Mrs. Jellybys, over the water, some blackbirds. I confess that it would be a greater gratification to me, to stand amid the fragrant hedge-rows of old England and see and hear "the gentle lark, weary of rest, from his moist cabinet mount up" to Heaven's gate; than to behold the treasures of the Vatican.

Whatever may be thought or said of the pleasures of rural life, let me tell you there's no romance in it on a wet day in February—such for instance, as we are having now—with mud, mud everywhere. Our roads are almost impassible, and out-door-work or amusement is out of the question. But, we have our fireside employments, and may indulge in the formation of plans, to be executed in brighter days. Among other resources, I have just received your magazine for the month, and am pleased to observe that there is no halting in its progress. If this letter was not already becoming too long, I should be tempted to follow the example of Rusticus, and take a 'run' through your pages. But after reading what he says of me, I feel somewhat at a loss how to write. Unfortunately I have no practical information to impart; and since I am asked to write, and am prompted to do so simply by the desire to contribute, however humbly, to the interest of a Maryland farmer's journal, I can only say with Shafsbury, "Peace be with the soul of that charitable author, who, for the common benefit, introduced the ingenious way of miscellaneous writing." If I am sometimes guilty of quoting poetry, it is because I love the country, not wisely perhaps, but too well; and the poets are the best interpreters of nature, and the finest painters of her charms. As to climbing Helicon, I have neither the inclination nor strength for it; and to be what Shakspeare calls a mere metre-monger, why "I'd rather be a kitten, and cry mew." I know my defects, but I have never learned what Pope, in his Essay on Criticism, calls "the last and greatest art, the art to blot;" I leave it for the grave Editor to prune my redundancies. He may thrust in his sharp pen wherever he pleases, but I shall not, like an ill-natured hen, peck at my own chicks.

But please say to Rusticus, that we will discuss the poets and poetry, beginning at the old starting point of *Poeta nascitur*, &c., under my sycamore trees, when he comes to see me; and he is most cordially invited to make the visit whenever it may suit his pleasure. I shall be the more pleased to welcome him, since he tells us so cheerfully that he helped to cook his own breakfast that morning; and hence it may be supposed, can make all allowances for the times. Judging from my own experience during the past year, he was fortunate if he did not have to cook his dinner also; or dine with Duke Humphrey. In these days, cooks and servants generally, like all earthly joys, are quite evanescent; or if they do abide for awhile, are listless and unhappy, and appear to be ever dreaming, like Sancho Panza, of the Islands promised them by the crazy Knights-errant who have led them astray. But as Rusticus can help cook a breakfast, he need not fear that his visits will ever be ill-timed. Let him not be surprised if he finds me living alone; or if my fare should be no better than that of the hermit in Gil Blas. But I too, shall know how to commit an excess out of regard for my guest. If it would be any inducement, I would even promise, like Hood's schoolboy, to show him "the hornets' nests, and everything else that could make him comfortable." And then, if he is a disciple of good old Sir Izaak, he shall wet his line in my favorite coves, and explore the Severn in the fleet boat Sabrina. If it be in the season for melons, he shall have them of the freshest and sweetest. As for other fruits, why Bonnie Bluff is yet too new a place for them. It is now being cut out of the woods and thickets; a vast labor, but not without its advantages. He who clears up his land and thus becomes the maker of his own farm, will be very likely to agree with the author of "Ten Acres Enough." And has not every sensible writer on agriculture, since Virgil advised us to cultivate small estates.

In conclusion, I protest that I should not be held responsible for the wearisome length of this letter, since I should have thrown aside my pen long ago, had it not been for the rain. I could give you, in an annual letter all of my experience, that would be worth communicating to my brother farmers; and if I write more frequently, I fear it must be such nonsense as this. If the farmers of Maryland wish to have a fresh and *living* magazine to represent them; one not made up of gleanings from other fields, *they should write for it*. How otherwise are you, Mr. Editor, to know how that enormous crop of potatoes was raised in Allegany—or of wheat in Frederick—or that tobacco in Prince George—or how we grow fruit and vegetables on the Bay shores. If but fifty gentlemen in different parts of the State, would engage to write a single letter *annually*, (how small the task for each, and how vast the aggregate of interest, pleasure and profit,) this would give us a regular and reliable correspondence of four letters for each month. Then the corps of volunteers—irregular correspondents—should be as large as you could make it. I have never met with better or more intelligent cultivators of the soil than are to be found in Maryland, and through the South generally; and the superior cultivation manifested at the North, is to be attributed chiefly to the *small farms*, and the large supply of fertilizers furnished from the many towns and villages. Mr. Editor, I believe you are too modest to blow your own horn. Allow me then to wind a blast for you. Let me tell your subscribers and the rest of mankind, that you are "the

right man in the right place;" and in your behalf and that of your readers, I earnestly appeal to my fellow farmers to place their names upon your subscription book, and their experience on record in your journal.

It is scarcely possible, and indeed, not to be desired, that your pages should be filled exclusively with original matter, or even with the productions of cotemporaneous writers. There is very much in the standard works on Agriculture and its kindred sciences, (authors not accessible to every one) that it would be well to reproduce from time to time.—For example, I think you would confer a benefit on many in this county, if you would publish this Spring, Downing's excellent receipt for making a cheap wash for the exterior of frame buildings; and also the very just remarks he adds, in connection with it, on the subject of *colors*. A very large amount of lumber has recently been purchased by our farmers from the Government; and it will soon be converted into cottages, stables, fences, &c.;—many of them to remain perhaps for years without a coat of white or any other color—stains upon the face of Nature. Downing, in his work on "Country Houses," was the first to denounce *white* as a color for them. He did succeed to a great extent in improving the taste of our people; and, in introducing the many beautiful neutral tints now to be seen all over the country. As this is a revolutionary era, who knows but that *black* may soon be the predominant color. S. S. & Co., may even insist upon our wearing black shirts and eating from black table-cloths. But pardon me, I intended to close long ere this. But you observe how one trifle suggests another, and so—"vive la bagatelle."

Yours,

ARUNDEL.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

### RAIN-WATER CISTERNS.

The drought of the past season, in this region, having been so excessive that numerous wells and springs, hitherto considered durable, have failed, causing great annoyance and inconvenience, the importance of supplying water through artificial sources, has resulted in a great increase in the demand for my cheap cisterns for rain-water, with the appurtenances of convenience and economy which I supply. As it is not generally understood that a liberal supply of the most wholesome, best, and purest water can be obtained from the roofs of buildings at less original outlay, and less labor in raising it for use, than by sinking wells, or by forcing it from springs or streams; it is my purpose to lay before your readers a description of a plan which I have practically tested for years, and which has given perfect satisfaction to my numerous patrons. It is the most simple, least expensive, most convenient and least liable to get out of order, of any mode yet discovered.

It consists in placing in an upper room, or attic of a dwelling or other building, a wooden tank of pine plank, without metallic lining, and conducting the water into it. The tank is supplied with a spacious overflow pipe, which connects with a cistern in the ground. The supply to the bath-room, water-closet, and kitchen is drawn from the tank until it is exhausted, and during protracted droughts the tank is supplied direct from the cistern in the ground, by using a pump in the kitchen, which is both a suction and force pump, and by closing a



cock on the supply to the kitchen sink, the same pump will fill the tank in the building from which the bath and water-closet are supplied.

The cistern in the ground is constructed in the following manner. For a cistern of the least expensive construction, I make a circular excavation two feet six inches in depth, and three feet in diameter greater than that of the cistern is to be, making this excavation level on the bottom. This completed, drive a stake in the centre of said excavation, and mark out a circle one foot six inches smaller on all sides than the excavation already made, then excavate to the desired depth, leaving the wall of the excavation with a slope of about one half inch to one foot in depth, making the bottom and walls, or circumference of the well as smooth as practicable. Then cover the sides and bottom with one coat of good cement mortar about half inch in thickness. An overflow pipe is to be inserted near the surface of the cistern, and the supply and suction pump pipes are laid on the excavation first made. Strong timbers are then laid over the cistern, the ends of the timbers are to have a bearing of one foot and six inches at each end on the floor of the excavation first made.

A double floor of rough boards are then laid upon the timbers, leaving an opening of about two feet square in the board covering, around which a plank curb is set on the covering, the curb to be covered with a trap door. The earth is then returned upon the covering and raised a few inches above the natural surrounding grade of the ground, and neatly sodded. This completes the whole operation for the cheapest mode, or that of the least first cost.—But a preferable mode and one which is generally adopted, is to construct the cistern in the same manner that I have described, except that the diameter of the first excavation is to be four feet greater than the diameter of the cistern is to be, and two feet deeper. On this projection around the cistern a nine-inch brick arch is based, and when the arch is carried over so that an opening of three feet in diameter is left in the centre, a perpendicular nine-inch brick wall is carried up to the surface of the grade to be produced in covering the arch with earth, and this brick curb is to be covered with a trap door as before described.

The latter mode is the cheapest and most satisfactory in the end.

It is of the greatest importance that the cement be good, and the sand used, sharp and clean. In arriving at the capacity of the cistern required, it is only necessary to ascertain the amount of water required daily, and make the cistern of a capacity that will supply the amount for ninety days, a period of which duration, without rain, rarely, if ever occurs in this region. To arrive at the quantity which a given area of roof will supply in a year in this region, by the average amount of rain, which is about thirty-six inches, we have only to multiply the superficial area of the building in feet, by twenty-one, the average number of gallons which falls upon one foot. The rain-water which falls upon rural buildings if properly stored in cisterns, will be an ample supply for the family in the dwelling, or live stock housed by the farm buildings.

As country houses are rarely built so close to a roadside as to expose the roofs to dust from the road, there is very little necessity for a filter. The water will generally be much purer than that obtained from city water works.

But, should it be preferred to filter the water in

the cistern in the ground, I filter it by building a wall of soft, or salmon bricks, across the cistern.—The water is received into the cistern on one side of the filter wall, and pumped from the other side.—Water thus filtered, that is, by causing it to flow through the pores of the bricks, is purer than the purest spring water.

The first cost of constructing a cistern with the brick arch over it, and the brick filter complete, is generally less than that of sinking a well, and the labor of drawing the water infinitely less, as a large portion of rain-water flows by turning a cock, and that portion of it to be pumped from the cistern will not generally require to be lifted more than one-fourth of the height that it would were it obtained from a well; and last, but not least, the supply, if my directions are carried out, will be more reliable from the cistern than from a well. It is very desirable to have the pump in the kitchen, which is always practicable in the use of the cistern, and generally impracticable in the use of wells.

I have constructed more cisterns during the current year than in any previous one.

Baltimore, Md.

J. WILKINSON,  
Landscape Gardener.

### DOES IT PAY TO CUT CORN STALKS?

Practical men differ widely in regard to the utility of corn stalks for cattle food. Without any preparation it is well known that any kind of stock will eat but little of the stalk, after stripping off the leaves and husks. By cutting it up fine and starving them down to it, cattle and sheep will consume a part. If meal or mill-feed be mixed with the cut stalks they will eat more, and if the whole be steamed, softened, and cooked together, they will pretty much clean out the troughs.

Chemical analysis shows but little assimilative substance in corn stalks. The pith is worthless, and the outside is of such a hard, flinty nature, that, unless it is cooked and softened, it injures the mouth and stomach of the animal. The natural instinct of animals causes them commonly to reject improper food, and they seem to be guided by this instinct when they refuse unprepared corn stalks.—Doubtless the only time when stock should be forced to eat them, is when they have been steamed and softened and then mixed with richer food. But then does it pay to incur this expense and labor? Here again men of experience differ widely in their views. It is not probable that stock would thrive well on steamed corn stalks alone, and where meal or other rich, concentrated substance is mixed with them, their greatest benefit is to give the requisite amount of *bulk* to the food. If this be the case something cheaper, considering apparatus and labor, should be used. We think straw or hay less expensive.

In one light it is a good practice to cut corn stalk. They are then in better shape to go into the manure heap—to fork over in the spring, and to absorb the liquids with which they may come in contact. Their light, porous structure makes them excellent absorbents, and we almost think it would pay to increase their capacity and utility in this respect by cutting.—*Rural New Yorker*.

"Are these pure canaries?" asked a gentleman of a bird-dealer with whom he was negotiating for a "gift for his fair." "Yes, sir," said the dealer, confidentially, "I raised them 'ere birds from canary seed!"



FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## WILKINSON'S MODEL HORSE STABLE.

*Messrs. Editors:*—In compliance with your request I will give a description and drawings explanatory of my mode of constructing horse stalls, and my new mode of ventilation, both of which have given such perfect satisfaction. The original features of my stable arrangement consist in the peculiar construction of the floor of the stalls, by which, I effect perfect drainage, see Fig. 1, which is

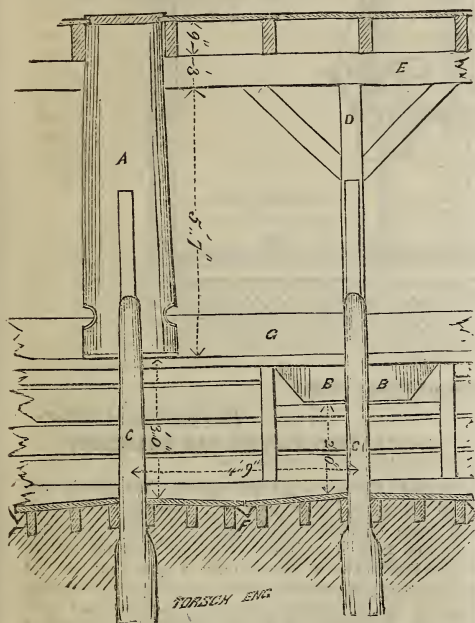


Fig. 1.—Rear Elevation of Horse Stalls.

*References.*—A—Hay Tube. B—Manger. C—Rear Stall Post. D—Front Stall Post. E—Girder. F—Urine Gutter. G—Fender Board. H—Tie Rail. J—Stall Partition. K—Wall Post. L—Main Gutter. M—Feeding Passage.

a section of a stall, showing the urine gutter F under the stall floor. I use pine plank for the stable floors, and after experimenting with a great variety of floors, give the *pine plank* the decided preference. The worst of all is the clay floor. The usual mode of laying the floors of horse stalls, is to lay the planks lengthwise of the stalls, and to give them a slope, or obliquity from front to rear. I lay the planks lengthwise across the stalls, and cut each plank under the partitions, and also in the centre of the stall. I lay them so as to leave an opening of half an inch between the ends, which forms a slot, or opening of a half inch in width, and six feet in length, in the centre of the floor of each stall. I lay the floor so that it has a slope of three quarters of an inch from each side towards the centre, where the opening or slot is, but give the floor no obliquity "fore and aft." By this arrangement I accomplish a double object, viz: that of giving the animal the position he instinctively always seeks when in the pasture, by lying with the back "up hill," or the highest, for either side is higher than the centre.

I also secure the most perfect drainage by allowing the urine to fall directly through the slot in the floor, where it is received into the V shaped iron gutter under the floor, which discharges it into a main gutter under the floor in the rear of the line of stalls. The last named gutter discharges the urine outside of the stable.

By this arrangement neither the bedding nor the floor is wet, only where the urine falls, which is usually over the opening in the floor, hence, the bedding will be less saturated with urine even if it is allowed to lie for a fortnight without moving it, than it will be in a single night with the use of the tight floor laid with a slope from front to rear. The urine usually falls about five feet from the rear of the stall, and if the floor has a slope to the rear, it will, in running that distance, be obstructed and spread over nearly the entire width of the stall before it is discharged into the surface gutter in the rear of the stalls. In this gutter it is still more obstructed by the excrement, and the result is, that when the animal lies, he presses the bedding on to the floor, surcharged with putrescent urine, which it absorbs and saturates the belly, thighs and tail of the animal, and the blanket, all of which is avoided by my arrangement.

This excessively filthy condition of the animal, revolting as it is to all who have proper appreciation of "cleanliness, which is next to godliness," is not the worst feature consequent upon this barbarous, though universal state of things. That to which I allude, is the well known fact, that the heat of the animal, lying on a bed and floor fully saturated with putrid urine, will rapidly eliminate the most fetid gases, highly ammoniacal, which the unfortunate animal is forced to breathe, and without ventilation, as most stables are constructed, he is obliged to inhale it over and over again for a long winter night, until the lungs and eyes are in the condition they would be, had they been steeped in an alkaline solution. It is passing strange that they survive it even for a night. All these highly objectionable features of the stable my system of drainage and ventilation effectually removes, and cleanliness and health is secured.

## VENTILATION.

My mode of ventilation is everywhere acknowledged to be as original as it is effective. It consists in making the building as close as practicable, with the exception of the ingress and egress openings for ventilation, the former I place in the floor, immediately in front of the horses. The latter on the highest part of the roof—having no obstructions between these two points. I take the air into the ground if practicable, at the distance of one hundred feet from the stable, and lay an air duct of proper dimensions, from the receiving well, to an area under the feeding passage floor, that portion of the floor over it being latticed.

By this arrangement I take the air into the building, summer and winter, at the temperature of the ground, at the depth of which I lay the duct.—Thus it is warmer than the external atmosphere in winter, and cooler in summer; and every breath is fresh and pure, a condition of things widely contrasting with that I have described, the result of the ordinary stable arrangement, which no one conversant with the subject will deny.

My feeding apparatus is as unlike that in general use as is my mode of drainage and ventilation. I feed the hay directly from the hay loft through a sheet iron hay tube, which is eighteen inches in di-

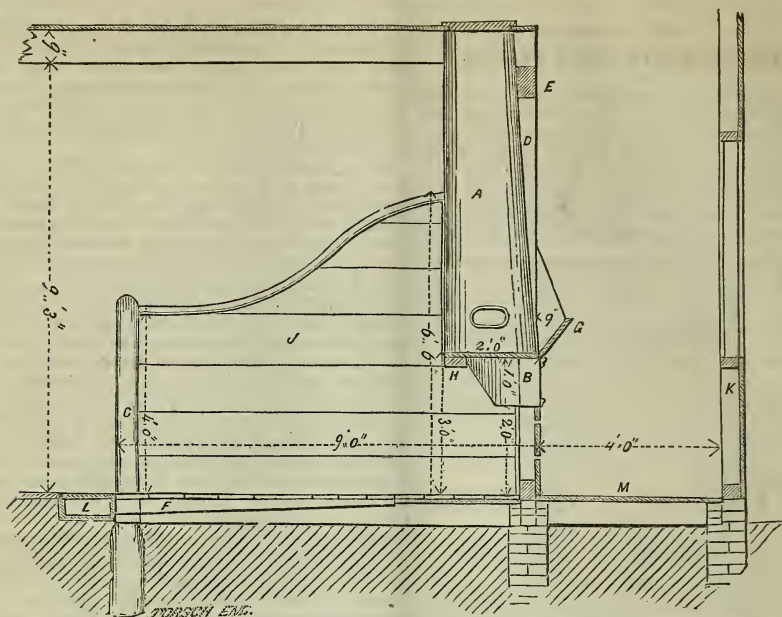


Fig. 2--Side Elevation of Horse Stalls.

For the Maryland Farmer.

## A CHALLENGE--THE RAT QUESTION.

*Messrs. Editors:*—As the period has nearly arrived when our granaries will become exhausted, and from the fact that dogs, cats, ferret and the common trap have failed—saying nothing of our native laziness—to exterminate a pest that are not only eating and wasting our substance, but actually sapping the foundation of our dwelling and out-houses—I ask to submit the following method of riddance.

The trap that I have in view can be made by any carpenter, or any one possessing ordinary skill, including time, at a cost of 2 or \$3. Now, sir, I challenge the proprietors of the *Maryland Farmer* or any of their subscribers who wish to benefit the community, to agree to pay cost for the necessary wood cuts—say \$15—I binding myself to return the same if a failure is sufficiently substantiated. On reception of the assurance of payment I will have the cuts—figures—made, and write out an explanation that any one will understand. The Rattery to which I allude, was invented by Mr. R. Paul of Straston, England. He says, “he bestowed much time and labor to bring it to perfection; and though living in a situation peculiarly favorable for encouraging the breed of rats, used to boast that he had completely exterminated them. He also says that he offered a reward to any one who would bring rats on his premises; and having marked and turned out one particular pair, he made a wager that he should soon catch them both, which, in the course of a few days, he did.” The interval was no doubt intended to allure the rats to their destruction, the

\*If you will make a calculation of the destruction caused by Rats in the State of Maryland, you will find, by their extermination, it will aid greatly towards paying our taxes, &c., &c., &c.

ameter at the top, and twenty-four inches at the base. It stands on the tie rail, level with the top of the manger, between two stalls, and extends to the level with the surface of the hay loft floor. The top of it is covered. There are openings on either side, so that two animals eat from one tube. There is no waste of hay nor dust made in the stable in feeding it. The tube is not subject to decay, nor to be destroyed by the gnawing of the horses. The grain-feeding manger is of cast iron, is hung on hinges, hence, may be removed and cleansed at pleasure. It is also indestructible and durable.

For form and details of each, see plates, with descriptive references.

Should any of your readers desire to avail themselves of my modes of stable structure, and desire to examine those in use, it will be a pleasure to me to have them call on me, and I will take them to stables arranged on my plan that have had a thorough test, that they may see for themselves that the description is truthful, and that they are all that I have claimed for them. They can be seen both in the city and county of Baltimore, and where the proprietor has had years' experience with them.

Very respectfully yours,

J. WILKINSON,

Rural Architect and Landscape Gardener, Balt., Md.

THE BLACK WART ON PLUM TREES have destroyed so many trees in this vicinity, that plum culture with many has gone out of fashion. In conversation with E. G. Studley, a reliable nurseryman in Cloverack, N. Y., on the subject of plum culture, he informed me that he had tried shaving down the wart while it was yet soft, and washing the part with kerosene, and found it productive of excellent results. If it so proves with others, it will certainly be regarded as a great discovery. So says a correspondent of the Bristol (Pa.) *Monthly Advertiser*.



trap or fall being secured from operating during the time. Whilst we have this important subject under consideration I will add, previous to the descriptive publication of the KING or TRAPS, the following method for the destruction of those pests—see Willick's Domestic Economy, vol. 3. "Fry a piece of sponge with salt butter in a pan; then compress it between two plates; cut it into small pieces and scatter them about the holes frequented by rats and mice. This preparation is devoured with avidity; it excites thirst in the animals, which should be gratified by exposing shallow vessels containing water; on drinking this fluid, after having swallowed the burnt sponge, it distends their stomachs and proves a fatal repast." Query—why would not dried apples rolled in syrup and salt butter have the same effect? To descend into the ridiculous—it is said that if a man eats one pint of dried apples for breakfast and drinks a pint of water for dinner, it will distend the stomach sufficiently and cause him to feel comfortable for twenty-four hours.

#### FIELD MICE.

Field mice are very destructive to trees, vegetables and grain. Poison, dogs, cats, &c., have been employed for their destruction, but without effect. The following plan has been tried and resulted in their complete extermination, viz.: dig holes about 18 inches long, 18 inches deep, 10 inches wide at the top and 14 inches wide at the foot; thus forming an inclination at the sides and ends to prevent the mice from crawling up; dig the holes about twelve feet apart where the mice resort, and scatter lightly in and around the holes straw and corn. Previous to baiting traps, either for rats or mice, anoint the hands with the oil of caraway—they (especially rats) are very cunning, and are suspicious of the presence of man. If the mice are not taken out of the holes they will devour each other. An enemy is easily conquered when hungry and exhausted.

RIALCNIS TREBOR.

#### DRAINING "HOG ISLAND."

A correspondent, whose profession qualifies him to speak practically of such matters, sends us the following notes on the subject of draining "Hog Island," which may assist Mr. Nash to a solution of his difficulties. It will be remembered that we were authorized to offer \$50 for the best essay on the subject of "Reclamation of Salt Marsh Lands," which offer appeared in our December No. of 1865. The author does not mean this to be considered as "An Essay," but simply as hints to aid Mr. Nash in the reclamation of his land, and probably be of service to other parties similarly situated.

*Editors Maryland Farmer:*

Your December number contains a request for information on the reclamation of salt marsh lands; but much more information is needed to enable any one to furnish a solution of the problem.

If the surface of the island is sufficiently high, and the duration of the "high gust tides" not too great, sluices and gates of proper construction will be much more economical than pumping machinery. If the latter should be necessary, its character would be determined by local features, and by the value of the reclaimed land. I know nothing per-

sonally, of the propriety of sowing grass seed on such land without cultivation; but am informed by a friend that it will succeed. Unless there is some great objection, I would prefer to cultivate, clean, and level the land, and seed directly with grass, including a good proportion of seeds of annual grasses which will give a strong growth the first year, and then yield to more permanent varieties.

It is not possible to give directions for constructing the levee beyond general rules for making embankments, without a knowledge of the soil and locality. The following information will be needed by any person who undertakes to give a proper plan.

The height of the surface at the inside foot of levee, above ordinary highwater. The height of highest tides or floods, and time of their duration. The probable number of days in the year on which the water will be higher than "ordinary highwater." The character of the soil near the water, that of the ridges, and their distance from the margin. Generally, if the ground is so high that the water in drains can be kept eighteen inches below its surface, and the highwater does not last long enough to cause injurious flooding from the land-water, the sluices and gates are to be preferred.

If these conditions cannot be obtained, machinery must be used to remove the water coming from springs, and from the clouds. Windmills are applied to this purpose in some localities, but the greater advantages of steam, causes it to be adopted, though at greater expense, in all works of importance. The precise style and size of engine, &c., will depend on the area to be drained, and the height to which water must be raised. Probably a direct-acting high pressure engine, (portable or fixed,) working a centrifugal pump, would be the best arrangement. The engine could also be used at times for farm work.

Embankments should be made of the most solid and impermeable materials to be obtained, well connected with the ground on which they stand, should be two or three feet higher than the highest flood they can ever be exposed to, with slopes not less than one and half horizontal to one perpendicular, and if exposed to a current, to be protected from abrasion by a coating of stones, or a good sod of grass.

PROPAGATION OF FISH.—Have you a living spring upon your farm? or have you a pond that does not dry up in summer? If you have, you can easily raise fish—much more easily raise it for food than you can beef or pork. In Enrope the raising of fish for market is carried on largely by private persons. It is attended with great profit. The principal outlay is in preparing the ponds, and stocking them with the choicer kinds of fish. They require but little after care or attention. They require but little food, though it is found profitable to feed them some, as they will mature quicker. They are easily caught in nets, and the smaller ones are thrown back and the larger ones sold. Fresh fish have always been considered one of the luxuries of the table. Our Western farmers could raise them as well as they can stock. Let them make their ponds and put in the fish, and they will multiply wonderfully. The spawn of the choicer kinds can be obtained and transported thousands of miles safely. We commend this subject to the consideration of our readers and hope they will act upon our suggestions.—*Colman's Rural World.*

## Sorgo Culture.

### SORGHUM, OR NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.

BY WM. CLOUGH, EDITOR SORGO JOURNAL.

[CONCLUDED.]

#### STRIPPING.

This is a laborious operation. When the business is extensive it is more common to grind the cane without removing the leaves. If they have been killed by frost, or if, after being cut, the cane is left on the ground until the blades are cured, they do no harm to the product. They are, however, an incumbrance in handling the cane, and increase the bulk of material to pass through the mill; they also carry off a small amount of juice adhering to their surfaces. In small operations, and when it can be done conveniently, the cane should be stripped. Strippers have been invented, but they generally require a separate operation to each stalk, and it is hardly necessary to say they afford no assistance. If stripped before the cane is cut, the work is most expeditiously done by hand, protected, if necessary, by a pair of leather mittens.—But this is very laborious. A quick downward stroke with a wooden sword or a forked rod will remove all the blades encountered in the stroke, and, with a little practice, two or three blows will remove nearly all the blades in a hill. The following will be found, in many cases, a convenient mode of removing the blades. The cane having been cut, and immediately, while the leaves are fresh, hauled to the mill or place of deposit, is there thrown into heaps for greater convenience on a pair of trestles, the tops all one way. The stalks are then seized by the smaller ends, two or three at a time, and quickly jerked out from the heap, leaving the blades behind. The blades may, by this means, be saved for fodder with less labor and trouble than in any other way. Stripping the cane some days or weeks before it is cut, as recommended by some, is attended with loss. The fluids of the cane are, of course, evaporated to a considerable extent; the operation is a violence to the life of the plant, and in some way, either by decomposition of sugar or by conversion to woody fibre, the saccharine richness of the juice escapes, or fails to increase in proportion to the loss of water.

#### TOPPING.

The experiment of topping the cane at various stages of development has been tried. When the seed-head is removed before flowering, particularly if the cane is growing vigorously at the time, the stalk is liable to put out shoots at the joints by which it is impoverished more than by being allowed to develop its original seed-head. If removed

after the flower appears, and if the season is somewhat dry, a growth at the joints may not appear, and it is claimed by some that the cane is found more rich and juicy. Of course the crop of seed is sacrificed, and the writer cannot say, after careful observation, that any gain in the quality of the juice is positively realized. Besides, there may be a slight development of buds at the joints produced by this interference with the natural process, and as these buds, perhaps, contain *diastase*, the presence of which in the juice must be injurious, the plan cannot be recommended without caution.

The operation of topping is most conveniently performed when the cane is cut by a stroke or two with the cane knife while the stalks are held in the hand. This leaves the seed scattered on the ground where it may lie until cured. If the cane when cut is laid evenly in heaps on the ground the tops may be cut off where it lies, leaving them less scattered and more conveniently gathered. Still another plan is to leave the tops until the cane is hauled, the stalks being laid evenly on the wagon with the tops overhanging at the sides and after end; the wagon is stopped at a point selected, and the driver passes around with a sharp cane knife, and, in a minute or two, is able to remove all the heads which project in sight. But few will escape. This brings all the seed to one point, and saves the labor of collecting it from the field.

#### CUTTING.

But little need be said on this point. The operation when performed by hand is similar to the work of cutting corn. Unless the leaves are nearly dry the cane should be thrown upon the ground, and not put into shocks until partly cured. If the blades have been killed by frost, or if the cane has been stripped, it should be put immediately into shocks.

An implement invented for harvesting corn has been partially adapted to cutting cane. It has a short cutting apparatus similar to a reaper, and is furnished with a reel and a platform upon which the cane falls as it is cut, and this is discharged by the driver at short intervals. When made sufficiently strong, and so modified or improved as to be secure from clogging with weeds, it will be a useful implement for large operations. Its performance with one man and two horses is about equal to the work of five men cutting by hand.

#### SHOCKING AND HOUSING.

Cane, if nearly mature, and if not touched by the frost before being cut, may be kept a long time without injury. A portion of water disappears by evaporation, and probably a small amount of sugar is lost, but at the same time the green film upon the surface of the cane, and the feculent properties of the plant become modified, and are less prominent



in juice. If the blades have not been removed, they should be at least partially dry before the cane is housed or stacked. The cane may be then shocked in the field, protected by weeds or straw from the sun and rain, or it may be hauled and stowed in sheds, or it may be thrown into large stacks and covered with blades, straw, or anything else which will afford an adequate protection from the weather. If this operation is attempted early in the season, or when the sun is warm, the cane should not be put into a large body while heated by the sun, or when the dew is on. Later in the season, when the nights are cool, this precaution need not be carefully observed. Ripe cane may be cut and thrown into small heaps on the ground and allowed to remain a long time, even exposed to repeated freezing and thawing without being greatly injured, particularly if the blades have not been removed, or if blades or weeds are thrown completely over the heaps to prevent the stalks from being warmed by the sun. The juice is, however, rapidly evaporated, and a considerable loss occurs from this cause. Moreover, in seasons of protracted rain the blades become mildewed, and require to be removed before the cane is worked. It is, on the whole, altogether better to stack, shock, or house the cane as soon as it is in a condition to be thus disposed of. Let it not be understood that any of the processes here suggested may be adopted with safety without attention to all the precautions given. The cane should be ripe, or nearly so; the blades, if not removed, and the sheath which surrounds the stalk should be cured, particularly if the cane is bestowed in a large bulk. If early in the season, or in warm weather, handle the cane only in the cool of the day, and when entirely free from dew or dampness. The shocks or stacks must be well protected from rain. Remember that if a stack of cane becomes wet at one point and commences to heat, then the infection will pass rapidly through the whole stack, and all will be damaged or lost.

**WHAT IS A BALE OF COTTON?**—A Liverpool paper asks the question, and says that the average bales coming from New York weigh only 330 pounds.—By all means this should be traced out, for it casts a reflection upon both planter and merchant. Certainly no such bales have been shipped from this port or from New Orleans; although, at the latter place, we hear a good many tales about extensive sampling, and of cotton thieves. The average weight of bales cleared from Mobile this season has been 505 pounds per bale. There is really no reason here why cotton should be packed in small bales, indeed, there is every thing in favor of the larger bales.—*Com. and Bank Note Reporter, Mobile.*

## THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The eleven seceded states, about which so much discussion is going on in Congress, are not exactly like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth; but they are stuck tight somewhere between in the Union and out of it. They seem to be the sport of political thimble riggers—"now you see 'em and now you don't"—for some purposes they are *in*, but for others they are *out*. Exactly what should be done with them, and how it ought to be done, seem to be the great questions with politicians, and they are questions which should be settled one way or another. The business interests of the country demand this. Those eleven States are larger, by thousands of square miles than all England, France, Spain, Portugal, and all the Germanic Confederation, including Austria and Prussia, as the following table shows:

AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	
England, - - - - -	50,932
France, - - - - -	205,671
Spain and Portugal, - - - - -	219,491
Germanic Confederation, including Austria and Prussia, - - - - -	244,414
	720,498

AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	
Virginia, - - - - -	61,352
North Carolina - - - - -	45,500
South Carolina - - - - -	28,000
Georgia - - - - -	58,000
Alabama - - - - -	50,722
Mississippi - - - - -	47,156
Louisiana - - - - -	41,255
Arkansas - - - - -	52,198
Tennessee - - - - -	45,000
Florida - - - - -	59,268
Texas - - - - -	237,554
	725,955

Those eleven great States, with ten millions of people, use to produce annually an average of four million bales of cotton, and are capable of producing double that number, besides adding in other respects the aggregate prosperity of our common country. Is it not time that politicians were stopping their foolish twattle and selfish experiments and adopt some sensible, stable policy with respect to those States? If they will not do so, is it not the duty of the great commercial working classes, whose interests are suffering, to make them do so? Is it not high time that the industrial classes should rule the politicians instead of being ruled and used by them? Let us think a little about these things. —*Industrial and Commercial (Louisville) Gazette.*

**SOILS.**—100 lbs. of pure clay absorbs 70 lbs. of water, while the same weight of pure sand absorbs 25 lbs., clay loam absorbs 50 lbs.; chalk, 45; loamy sand, 40; and calcareous sand, 25. Cubic yards of soil required to cover an acre four inches deep, 538; six inches, 807.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that larger ones have.



## BERMUDA GRASS:

## INTRODUCTION, CULTURE, ETC., AT THE SOUTH.

BY DR. C. J. KENWORTHY.

In a recent letter to Dr. Randall, I referred to a lecture delivered at the Chautauqua County Fair by Major Brooks, in which he referred to the grasses (natural and introduced,) of the South, which remarks are calculated to mislead the uninitiated.—Believing that error should be corrected, I have deemed it best to trouble you with a few jottings.

As the attention of farmers and stock raisers is being directed to the agricultural and pastoral resources of the South, I have thought that a few remarks regarding the Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), might prove interesting to some of the readers of the RURAL. From the best information I could obtain in the South, this grass was first introduced from Bermuda to St. Mary's in Ga. In or about 1835, two planters from Greensboro', Ga., visited St. Mary's, and were so much pleased with the grass that upon their return each one placed a turf in his saddle-bags. Upon their arrival at home, these turfs were carefully planted and nursed; and from these small turfs the grass has spread over a large portion of Central Georgia. These would-be benefactors, who first introduced it, have been anathematized by thousands; for it is considered the great curse of the planter. For when it once obtains a hold on a plantation, its eradication and destruction is next to impossible. One old gentleman, residing near Greensboro', Ga., has been fighting it for over twenty years, and, like Crockett's coon, has finally consented to come down.—Its destruction is so difficult, that when it once secures a footing the land is abandoned. Plow it under, cut it up, expose it to the air, or do what you may, so long as one joint is left, within a few weeks you will have a luxuriant stool, throwing out its runners in every direction.

The Bermuda Grass is a dwarf growing species, attaining, under ordinary circumstances, a height of from four to six inches. The base of the stem, for several joints, is prostrate, covered by sheaths, and is very dense and legnious, the remainder vertical and succulent. The leaves vary from three to four inches in length, and number from five to eight upon each stem. I inclose a specimen for your examination.

The mode of propagation and distribution is, to a certain extent, a disputed point. Planters have used every effort to prevent its spreading, as well as to effect its destruction; but all their efforts have proved futile. I was assured by a number of intelligent gentlemen, that it would not perfect its seed in the South, and to test the correctness of the statement, I gathered seed in various localities; and as far as I am able to form an opinion, (without experiment,) I am induced to believe that it does not possess vegetative properties. However, I inclose some of the seed for your examination.

The popular opinion with regard to its distribution is as follows:—In feeding hogs and other animals, pull up the prostrate or legnious portion of the grass, which is so dense and indigestible that it passes from the animal undigested, and takes root where dropped. I was assured by several intelligent gentlemen that they had repeatedly noticed it in this state in the evacuation of animals. When heavily stocked, and closely pastured, it forms a dense mass of verdure, varying from two to four inches

high; and the more closely it is pastured the more it seems to thrive. On the commons around, and in some of the roads and streets of the towns of Central Georgia, where it is daily pastured by large numbers of cattle and hogs, will be found some of the most dense pastures in the United States. From all I could learn, I am convinced that it will stand heavy stocking better than any natural or artificial grass in the country. Antecedent to my late visit to Georgia, two months had elapsed without rain, and everything but the Bermuda Grass was suffering. It seems to possess the power of enduring heat and drouth to a remarkable extent.

Many portions of Georgia possess a rather firm, red clay subsoil. As a natural consequence of the light nature of the surface soil, the heavy rains of summer, and the lengthened period, many portions of Central Georgia has been cultivated, the surface soil have been washed away and the subsoil is exposed. On these washed lands where the clay is exposed, it seems to delight. When introduced, its extension is very rapid—covering a large extent within a year. I visited Covington, Ga., on the 28th of last August, and to study the habits of my hobby under different circumstances, I visited an old field covered with this grass. In one corner of the field I found some graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the beginning of last April. In filling in one of the graves, turfs of the Bermuda Grass had been covered by red clay. It made its way to the surface and sent runners in every direction. One runner, I measured, was five feet four inches in length. The joints were about two inches apart; and from each joint a mat of roots had been formed; thus one runner alone would form a large number of stools.

To form a lawn or pasture, it is customary to plant it a few feet apart; but my impression is that large acres of pasture could be readily obtained by adopting the following course:—Plow an exhausted field in a deep and thorough manner; harrow and seed down with rye. Then take sod of Bermuda Grass and chop it into small pieces with a sharp spade. The prepared sod to be placed in a cart, hauled to the field and thoroughly strewn over the soil; after which the field could be rolled to force the grass into the soil. If planted at a favorable season I am satisfied that almost every portion would take root. In fact it might be planted at regular distances like corn. The rye would furnish a large amount of winter food for stock, would prevent the growth of weeds, and would furnish a temporary protection for the grass. Some will exclaim that such a mode of obtaining a pasture would be paying dear for one's whistle; but when we take into consideration the fact that land can be purchased at from three to six dollars per acre, the outlay will appear trifling. In fact, the interest for one year on the purchase money of good Northern land would obtain a good pasture that would last for an indefinite period. Taking land at the cheap rates prevailing in the South, and wages at \$8 per month, it would cost but a trifle to obtain a few hundred acres of superior pasture. But there are many portions of the South where plantations can be purchased on reasonable terms with from 100 to 300 acres of land well set with Bermuda Grass.

Owing to the lengthened period that the lands of the South have been under cultivation, there must of necessity be a deficiency of lime, potash and soda in the soil, and I have reason to believe that if these were added the Bermuda Grass would be improved.

Before the war, lime could be purchased on the line of railroad for ten cents per bushel, and will probably be obtainable at a similar price before very long.

Referring to lime reminds me of one fact. It is a generally received opinion that red clover will not succeed in Georgia; yet the curious may see a field of several acres at Covington, Ga., which was sown in 1860, and which has produced heavy crops yearly. It was an exhausted field, and, as an experiment, the owner plowed it very deep, and gave it a good coat of lime. When I examined it in August last it looked well, taking the drouth into consideration.

From my experience, and that of others, with the *Bromus Schiederianum* in an arid climate, I am convinced that it is peculiarly adapted to the South.—It will produce two heavy crops each summer. With the *Bromus* and oats cut at a proper season, and rye for winter pastures, no difficulty would be experienced in wintering stock in Georgia.

I am convinced that a great deal of ignorance prevails in the Northern States relative to the resources of the South; and if you think that the results of my observations would prove interesting to your readers, I shall only be too happy to communicate them.—*Rural New Yorker*.

THE CORN GRUB.—The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is the grub, which sometimes literally destroys whole fields, or damages the crop seriously. One of the best and most convenient remedies—perhaps the very best ever suggested—is the application of salt as soon as the plant makes its appearance above ground, prepared and used in this way: Take one part common salt and three parts plaster or gypsum, and apply about a tablespoonful around each hill. It will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the young plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied, has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub the present season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows without the salt, and communicate to us the result.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

WEEVIL IN BARNS.—I have been troubled with weevil, more or less, for fifteen years, in my grain bins, and have tried every remedy I could hear of—lime, whitewash, elderberries, &c., but all to no purpose; so I determined to try something else.—In July, 1864, my barn being empty of grain, &c., but occupied by millions of weevils, I took a bucket full of salt and sowed it in the barn as a farmer would sow grain broadcast, about the granaries, mows, and every nook and corner which had had grain in. Ever since threshing time last year, I have had grain in the barn, and not one weevil to be seen.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer*.

## SEEDING LANDS TO GRASS.

It is generally argued by farmers, that sowing large quantities of hay seed, measurably diminishes the value of the product by causing the grass to grow too thick and fine. It appears to me that this is a very erroneous reasoning, for it must be obvious, I think, to every one, that two tons of fine hay are worth more for feeding cattle, than two tons of coarse hay. Very coarse hay is rarely eaten clean, even by hungry cattle, whereas the same kind of hay, if fine, will be all consumed. Perhaps in nothing can this case be more clearly illustrated, than in the clover crop. If, instead of sowing red clover seed broadcast, with the usual allowance of from ten to twelve pounds to the acre, we drill it in the same as we do beet and ruta baga seed, and allow the plants to stand six or ten inches apart in rows, with a space of eighteen inches between every two rows, we shall find that every stalk will attain a very large size. It will be woody and hollow, and utterly worthless as an article of food; but if, on the contrary, we sow our seed broadcast after the usual manner, allowing fifteen pounds, or thereabouts, to the acre, the same soil which produced the coarse, woody, unsuiculent stalks, will give us fine hay. The growth will be dense, the stalks small and nutritious, and the yield, in tons, equal, if not superior, to that obtained from the drilled soil.

In regard to the clovers, it may not perhaps be unimportant here to remark, that their value, as a feed for stock, is in proportion to their foliage—the haulm or stalks being, when of large size, nearly innutritious, and, as a matter of course, worthless except for bedding or manure, unless they are chopped or steamed. The same remark applies also to timothy and other large growing grasses, except where they are used for horses, and even in this case, I have my doubts whether a *proper and judicious method of feeding* would not demonstrate the superiority of fine hay over that which is coarse.

In several instances, the correctness of the old adage, "coarse hay for horses, and fine hay for cows," appears to have been successfully controverted of late, both in this country and in Europe; but it will no doubt be long before the doctrine will cease to be adhered to with us. Old prejudices are tenacious and yield only with the greatest difficulty to new doctrines, however rational. For my own part, I am, and long have been, fully and clearly persuaded, that in stocking down our lands to grass we do not as a general practice, allow sufficient seed to secure a good quality of hay. In most cases the quantity, even where the seed is good, should, I think, be doubled, to insure this result.—*Correspondent Germantown Telegraph*.



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THE "MARYLAND FARMER."—A correspondent at Dunkirk, Calvert Co., Md., writes as follows:

"I send you seven new subscribers to your valuable monthly, the circulation of which I shall take pleasure in extending among our farmers. It would give me pleasure to see it in every farmer and planter's house; believing, as I do, that the agricultural interest of our county would thereby be greatly benefitted. Hoping that you may meet with the liberal patronage of the farmers of the State, who should all feel interested in your success, I remain, &c."

Another correspondent at Newtown, Worcester Co., Md., says:

"I have been much pleased with your journal and wish you to consider me a life-long subscriber.—Having read it for the past year in connection with the *American Agriculturist* and other journals of like high standing, and always conceding to it the preference. \* \* \* Of some eight or ten persons whom I asked to subscribe to the *Farmer*, it needed no pressing of its claims to get their consent. I think your circulation might be more than quadrupled by a very little effort on the part of your friends."

**SALE OF SHEEP.**—We understand that Mr. Peters has lately sold to Volney Pursell, Esq., of Loudon Co., Va., some 400 Merino ewes. We congratulate Mr. Pursell for having laid the foundation of a choice flock of fine woolled sheep. It is a long step in the right direction.

**The Maryland Agricultural College.**

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Maryland Agricultural College, was held on February 20th, at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was very largely attended, over seven thousand of the eight thousand shares of the stock being represented. Col. Wm. H. Purnell was called to the chair, and Dr. Wharton, Register of the College, acted as Secretary.

The action of the Legislature in changing the charter of the college so as to confide its management to a Board of eleven trustees, four of whom are to be the members of the State Board of Education; consisting of Governor Swann, Lieutenant Governor Cox, Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen, and Hon. Mr. Frazier, was considered and approved. A general discussion of the interests of the college was then indulged in, Dr. Pinkney, Hon. A. B. Davis, Dr. Wharton, Chas. B. Calvert, Esq., and others, making remarks.

An election for trustees was then held, resulting in the choice of the following gentlemen:—Ramsey McHenry, of Harford county, O. H. Williams, of Baltimore city, W. H. Purnell, of Baltimore county, Dr. Pinkney of Prince George's county, James M. Carlisle, of Washington city, James T. Earle, of Queen Ann county, and Edward Lloyd, of Talbot county, A committee consisting of A. B. Davis, Charles Calvert, John Merryman, W. H. Soper, and Dr. Wharton, was appointed to examine into the financial and educational condition of the college, and report the result of their investigation at the first meeting of the new board of trustees, which occurs on the 7th of March.

Under the new board of trustees the plan of conducting the college will be changed so as to embrace in connection with agricultural, scientific and military instructions. The number of pupils in the institution at present is small, but large accessions are expected when the plans of the trustees are fully developed.

**Agricultural Implements and Machinery.**

To Farmers and Merchants, our advertisement columns for this number, present a most attractive feature. Our readers in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, &c., will find in them everything in the implement way that they may need. We refer to the advertisements of the old houses of *R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.*, Light street,—*E. Whitman & Sons*, 22 & 24 S. Calvert street—*Norris & Pusey*, 141 Pratt street—*Richard Cromwell*, 36 & 38 Light street—*W. L. Buckingham*, 59 1/2 S. Charles street—*E. G. Edwards*, 29 Light street, and *Linton & Lamott*, 151 N. High street, and Winchester, Va. All of the above are Baltimore houses. Also *A. B. Farquhar*, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.—*Remington Agricultural Works*, Ilion, New York—*American Agricultural Works*, office 17 Courtland street, New York city. The above houses can supply your every need, and are reliable.

**THE PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGIST.**—Published by the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, has been received.—It is intended for gratuitous distribution among cultivators of the soil. It was the hope of the editors that the advertisements would pay the expenses of publication. In this they have been disappointed. They seem, however, determined to continue the work for the present. It is at present circulated gratuitously on the receipt of 12 cents, a year's postage. We would, however, advise every one who reads this notice, and who feels interested in this matter, to enclose one dollar to *E. T. Cresson*, Corresponding Secretary, 518 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of assisting and enlarging the paper.

## Relief for the South.

A number of the ladies of Maryland have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of alleviating the wide-spread distress which afflicts the South, and to that end they propose to hold a fair or bazaar, as soon after Easter as possible. Scarcely had they signified their intention of thus ministering to the wants of the Southern people, when contributions of money and goods commenced coming in. The Northern cities are vying with each other in their contributions, and New York has already indicated that her offerings will be munificent, over fifty thousand dollars in goods and money are even now pledged. Let Baltimore be jealous of her honor in this matter, and act promptly and with effect.

It is not intended that this fair shall be characterized by an ordinary success, but on the contrary, it is to be without parallel or comparison. Already thousands of dollars have been placed at the command of the committee, and every heart which can feel for distress or sympathize with patient suffering, is expected to add its mite or its affluence to the cause. Never has a more meritorious charity commended itself to a community, and therefore we feel confident of its triumph. Parlor entertainments, where reading, music, tableaux, &c., are given, have been instituted by the ladies where admittance fees are charged, and the proceeds devoted to this fair. Let this be done generally over the city, and a stream of revenue will noiselessly flow to the cause. We do hope that our city will exhibit, through this fair, a just regard for the suffering of those who, during the last five years, have been trained to sorrow.

## How to lay Drain Tile.

To the Editors *Maryland Farmer*:—"I have read in your February number an interesting article as to how water enters into drain Tiles. I could wish the writer had given his opinion as to the best mode of laying Tiles. My practice has been, to dig the trench two or two and half feet deep, lay the Tile, and cover them five or six inches, with small stone, and then fill up with earth. Now, I should like to know whether the covering of stone is really necessary, or whether the naked Tile would be equally efficient. Your answer will oblige  
A Subscriber."

In reply to the above, we would say, that the stones are not necessary, that is, to be used in conjunction with the Tiles, but that they do no harm. The better way would be, if "Subscriber" has small stones on his tillage fields or meadows, which it would be desirable to remove, that they be gathered and used to fill blind ditches with by themselves, and then, should he lack draining material, use the Tiles. They are usually laid so as to form joints as close as practicable, and we have heard no complaint of their inefficiency. Some, however, recommend, where it is practicable to obtain gravel without great cost, to throw a shovelful of gravel on each joint, before returning the earth.—In the use of stones for draining purposes, the best covering for the stones before returning the earth, is a thin covering of shavings. It is important to cover them carefully with something before returning the earth, to prevent the earth from filling the interstices between the stones, as that will destroy the drain.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES.—Mr. Richard Colvin, 77 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore, offers for sale, 5000 well-rooted and thrifty genuine Delaware grape vines. These vines are from the original Delaware vine, transplanted in Delaware county, Ohio, by his father in 1833, and are of unquestionable purity.

From Hon. CHAS. E. PHELPS, House of Representatives, Important Public Documents.

## The Maryland Sorghum Convention.

A convention of planters and farmers interested in the cultivation of sorghum or Chinese sugar cane in the State of Maryland, was held in Baltimore, on Tuesday, February 13th. The attendance was large, composed of some of our most intelligent and enterprising farmers. The convention organized by calling A. R. Durbin, of Carroll county to the chair, and W. D. Bowie, Jr., of Prince George's county, was chosen Secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Durbin stated that they had met, pursuant to a call from the president, to adopt a constitution and elect permanent officers, as well as to compare views, opinions and experiences of the past season.

On motion, all persons present were invited to become members by enrolling their names.

The following gentlemen were appointed a new committee to draft a constitution and by-laws:—Thos. J. Robertson, Harford county; E. P. Thomas, Montgomery county; and James Bruster, Baltimore county.

During the absence of the committee, and at the request of several persons, Milton Conrad, of Chester county, Pa., made some general remarks upon the feasibility of the culture of the Chinese or African sugar cane in the State of Maryland.

The committee on constitution and by-laws submitted their report, which was accepted, and the constitution adopted, and a State board of six were appointed to serve for the ensuing year, consisting of the following gentlemen:—A. R. Durbin, Carroll co'ty, Md; James Bruster, Baltimore county; Jas. Cloud, Cochranville, Pa.; E. P. Thomas, Montgomery county; Irving Spencer, Worcester, and Edward Snowden, Prince George's. The board then selected the following permanent officers of the Sorghum Convention; President, A. R. Durbin; Secretary, Jas. Bruster; Treasurer, Edward Snowden. The board also presented several subjects for the consideration of the convention, among which were: Soil and cultivation, and the propriety of soaking seeds; fertilizers; stripping cane; harvesting and machines; value of seeds and blades of fodder; productive capacities of early and late varieties of cane; the remunerative value of the cane with respect to other farm productions, and kindred subjects of interest.

Several communications were read from gentlemen who were unable to be present. The convention then proceeded to discuss the various questions proposed. The committee on the examination of products proceeded to the execution of its duties. A patent cane stripper, and a centrifugal draining sugar machine, were examined and tested, and performed with considerable satisfaction. The said committee on products also presented their report which was adopted.

A committee, composed of members from all parts of the country here represented, was appointed, whose duty it shall be to carefully work and examine the sorgo cane during the next season, and to carefully record the quality of the juices, indicated by Beaume's Sacchrometer, and of the syrup, both hot and cold, and report the same, with samples, at the next annual convention, as the best mode of ascertaining to avoid grape sugar, and to secure pure grain granulation.

Mr. Bowie offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to invite the attention of the sugar refiners of Baltimore to sorgo syrup and sugar, and request at their hands experiments of the same, and that the committee shall make early publication of the result of their experiments.

After further unimportant business the convention adjourned.



## TRADE CATALOGUES.

We have received a most valuable catalogue of the small fruits, besides a description of the details of culture from J KNOX, of Pittsburgh, Pa. It contains a full list of all the varieties of Grapes, Strawberries, (including the "Juncunda—our No. 700",) Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c., &c. We advise those interested to send for one of these catalogues.

ELLWANGER & BARRY's, No. 2 Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Flowering Plants, &c., &c., cultivated and for sale at the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. It is a full and complete catalogue of all the above plants, and numerous illustrated with evergreen trees, shrubs, &c.

ELLWANGER & BARRY's Wholesale Catalogue of trade list of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Peonies, Border Plants, &c., &c., for 1866. The trade can secure them by addressing as above.

ELLWANGER & BARRY's Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, cultivated at Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.—embracing a full list of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Strawberries, &c.

WILLIAM PARRY's Catalogue of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines and Plants, cultivated and for sale at the Pomona Garden and Nursery, Cinnaminson, Burlington county, N. J.

PRINCE & Co., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., catalogue of Native and Foreign Grapes, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, &c.

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &amp;c.

NAMELESS—A Novel—By Fanny Murdaugh Downing. Raleigh, N. C.—Wm. B. Smith & Co., Publishers. Price, paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.50.

LEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN—By Capt. J. C. G. Raleigh, N. C.—Wm. B. Smith & Co. Publishers. 32 mo. paper, 25 cents.

CANARY BIRDS—A Manual of useful and Practical Information for Bird Keepers. New York—Wm. Woods & Co., Publishers.

This is a very valuable little work of 110 pages, containing much useful information for those engaged in the rearing of these beautiful little songsters.

SILVER'S NEW POULTRY BOOK—A Brief and Practical Treatise on the History, Breeding, and Successful Management of Various Kinds of Fowls—Embracing the mode of rearing and treating Fowls, in order to secure the greatest abundance of Eggs, together with the authors management of Fowls, to ensure fresh eggs every week in the year—Illustrated by some 70 engravings.—Salem, Ohio—L. Silver, Publisher.

THE KEY-STONE—A Monthly Masonic Magazine. A monthly devoted to the interest of Masonry. Raleigh, N. C.—Wm. B. Smith & Co., Publishers. Price, \$3 per annum.

MASONIC ECLECTIC, or Gleanings from the Harvest Field of Masonic Literature. New York—Edited by J. W. Simons and Robert Macoy. Terms \$1 per annum.

THE COSMOPOLITE—A Monthly Magazine, devoted to Literature, Art and General Reading. Baltimore—De Leon & Co., Editors and Publishers. Subscription \$4.

## NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., York, Pa.—Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Shade & Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Hedge Plants, &c.—also large collection of Roses in great variety.

J. KNOX, Pittsburgh, Penna.—Vines and Plants, such as Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c., of every desirable variety. Also Small Fruit Catalogue for 1866.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., for Spring of 1866. Their collection embraces every variety.

JAMES PENTLAND, 63 West Fayette street, Baltimore—Fresh and Genuine Vegetable and Flower Seed, of the most desirable kinds—also Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, from his hothouses.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.—Landreth's Warranted Garden seeds—also, "Landreth's Rural Register for 1866."

WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, New Jersey—Wilson's Early Blackberry—Raspberries and Strawberries.

THOMAS McELROY, New York—European Seeds for 1866 for the trade.

PASCHALL MORRIS, Philadelphia—Latakia Tobacco Seed.

J. M. THORBURN & Co. New York—Spring Garden Seed.

C. B. ROGERS, Philadelphia, Pa.—Wholesale dealer in Field and Garden Seeds.

JOHN MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore—North Devon Oxen—Herefords—Carriages.

WM. HENRY DE COURCY, Queenstown, Md.—Stallion for sale.

F. S. HAINES, Elizabeth, N. J.—Fancy Fowls wanted.

R. H. HAINES, Elizabeth, N. J.—Fancy Fowls of pure breed for sale.

GEO. R. RITTENHOUSE, Baltimore—Stove Brick Linings, Square Fire Brick, Glazed Vitrified Drain & Water Pipe.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS, 17 Courtlandt street, New York—Agricultural Implements and Machines.

F. D. DRAKE'S EVAPORATOR is offered for sale by James Cloud, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa. It is held in high estimation by all who have used it.

T. C. PETERS, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore—Sheep for Sale in large or small lots.

RICHARD CROMWELL, 33 and 38 Light street, Baltimore, every description of Agricultural Implements and Machinery—Garden and Field Seeds—also office of Cromwell's Patapco Nurseries. Our old friend, N. P. Chapman, is doing the honors at this establishment, holding a levee daily from 7 a. m. until 8 p. m.; receiving his guests with dignity and consideration. "No cards issued."

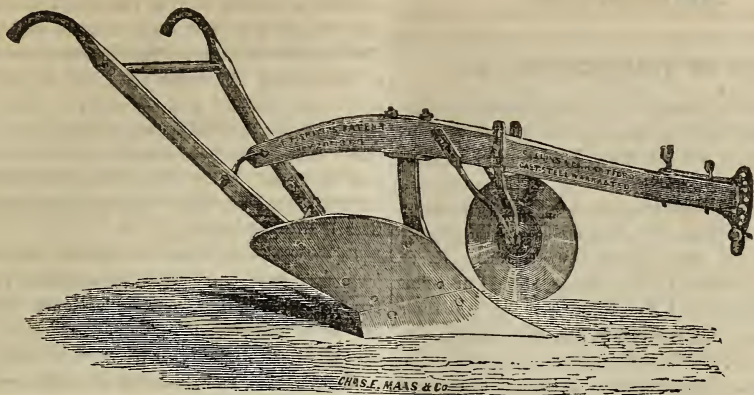
POSEY, FLINN & PUGH, Cincinnati, Ohio—dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Gloves, Collars, &c. Those of our readers who trade in Cincinnati, will find at this house a full stock of first class goods, and at the lowest market prices.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING, RURAL ARCHITECTURE, &c.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Wilkinson of Baltimore, who offers his services to the public as Landscape Gardener, Rural Architect and Civil Engineer. He is well qualified from his long experience to render satisfaction to all who may need his services in the several departments of his profession.

"JOURNAL OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY."—This valuable monthly is received, it is devoted to Chemistry as applied to the Arts, Manufactures, Metallurgy, and Agriculture. It is published simultaneously in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, by Dexter & Co., at \$1.50 per annum in advance.



## CAST-CAST STEEL PLOW.



MOULDBOARD VIEW OF PLOW WITH WHEEL COULTER ATTACHED.

The above cut represents a novelty in the Plow line. It is made of Cast Steel. From the old wooden mouldboard to a cast steel one, what a space has been passed over. If a plow can be made from this material as cheaply or nearly so, as from cast iron, it will be a great addition to the farmer's implement shop. They can be made lighter, and a great deal more durable. There is no doubt but what steel for plows will soon supersede iron.

**A LARGE CROP OF MANGOLDS.**—In a recent No. of the *Country Gentleman*, John Johnston, the well known farmer of Geneva, gives the following account of a field of mangolds: "Last spring I put a fence around a small piece of land in the field on the west side of the highway as you come from Geneva. 1,886 feet I planted with mangolds. I took then up the other day, cleaned the earth from them thoroughly, weighed, and found them to weigh 2,880 lbs. Now if 1,880 feet give 2,880 lbs., what will one acre give—say 43,560 feet? I make the amount per acre, 33 tons, 739 lbs. I am not so sure in figures as I was when young, but think I am right. I allowed 2,000 lbs. to the ton. They were planted in rows 18 inches apart, and 9 or 10 inches apart in the rows. My man John said 'Sure they would never grow that way at all—in Ireland they put the rows 30 inches apart, and 12 in the rows.' Now he says he never saw more grown on so small a piece of land in Ireland itself."

**CANADA THISTLES.**—These are a troublesome pest, and but few persons know how to rid themselves of them. Some try by plowing and raising a crop of corn or potatoes. This method, however, does not succeed, as the thistles grow more luxuriantly under this treatment. The writer has, repeatedly, known them to be killed by summer fallowing—the plowing and harrowing being done only in dry weather.—Another effectual mode is, to enrich the land where they grow, and when the crop has attained maturity, say in July, mow in a wet time, or just before a rain, and the hollow stubs will drink in so freely the des-

cending water, as to kill the roots. I have myself proved the efficacy of this latter method in several instances, and I know of a number of others who have tried the experiment with equal success.—*Cor. Rural American.*

**HOW MANY INCHES IN A BUSHEL.**—The standard bushels of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. The "Imperial Bushel" is about 68 cubic inches larger, being 2218.192 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain.—In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal and other similar substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words, a peck measure five times even full makes one bushel. The usual practice is to "heap the measure. In order to get on the fifth peck measures must be heaped as long as what is to be measured will lie on.

**ERRATA.**—In the communication from Hon. T. C. Peters, in our February No. describing the Ram "Young Grimes," an error occurred, which makes a slight difference. In the 7th line, instead of reading \$100 read \$10.

**"A Slight Cold," Coughs.**—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief.—"*The Troches*" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

## Horticultural.

### HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, &c.

The following timely and valuable hints we copy from the Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits of Ellwanger & Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York:—

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of Trees, should put himself in possession of "THE FRUIT GARDEN," or some other treatise on Tree Culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—For Fruit Trees the soil should be *dry*, either naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice ploughing, at least, beforehand, using the sub-soil plow after the common one, at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of Fruit Trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat corn, or potatoes.

2d. THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.—In regard to this important operation; there are more fatal errors committed than on any other. As a general thing, trees are placed in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree, as follows:

*Standard Orchard Trees.*—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to eight feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. In the case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing, it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous, some may be cut out entirely.

*Pyramidal Trees.*—If of two or three year's

growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz: The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoot to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

*Dwarf Standard Trees and Dwarf Bushes.*—Must be pruned as recommended for standard, aiming at producing a round, well-proportioned head, with the main branches regularly distributed and far enough apart to admit air freely to all parts.

*Yearling Trees intended for Pyramids.*—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and best placed. In other respects they will be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth.

Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within six inches or less of the ground.—A strong yearling four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough, the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

3d. PLANTING.—Dig holes in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the Nursery. Trees on dwarf stocks should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. STAKING.—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chaffing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. MULCHING.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot be-



yond, 5 to 6 inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

**6th. AFTER CULTURE.**—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are of bearing size.

*Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages, or received during Frosty Weather.*—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench, until convenient to plant.—Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops, will afford good protection.

#### DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

*Standard Apples*, 30 feet apart each way. In poor soils, 25 feet may be enough.

*Standard Pears and Cherries*, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at eighteen feet, and the Dwarf growing sorts, *Dukes* and *Morellos*, even at 16 feet.

*Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines*, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

*Quinces*, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

*Pyramidal Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums*, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

*Dwarf Apples*, (bushes,) 5 feet apart.

*Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries*.—3 to 4 feet apart.

*Strawberries* should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants 18 inches apart, at least. In cultivating them for market, the rows ought to be 3½ to 4 feet apart, to admit of culture with the horse hoe or cultivator.

#### Number of Trees on an Acre at Various Distances.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,729
" 5 " " .....	1,742
" 6 " " .....	1,300
" 8 " " .....	689
" 10 " " .....	430
" 12 " " .....	325
" 15 " " .....	200
" 18 " " .....	135
" 20 " " .....	110
" 25 " " .....	70
" 30 " " .....	50

In feeding with corn, 60 pounds ground goes as far as 100 in the kernel.

#### About Tomatoes.

During a ramble about the city the other day, many gardens were noticed in which tomato plants were growing. Some were well developed, so much so as to have fallen over upon the ground—others in a less advanced stage, and still erect. The plant should not be suffered to grow without something to support it in an erect position. If planted near a fence a good and sufficient support is supplied by driving stakes along in front of the row of plants and nailing slips of boards upon them, upon which they can lean as the plants become heavy. If an old barrel is knocking about the premises—and few houses or yards are destitute of this species of rubbish—remove the hoops carefully and split each of the staves into two or three pieces. Set four of these in a circle around the plant, sufficiently remote from the centre to allow a hoop to encircle the top and rest there. This hoop will support the plant sufficiently to keep it from falling to the ground, as it will do otherwise.

The advantages of this method are:—An increased quantity of fruit; an earlier and more perfect maturing of it, and the prevention of loss by rotting, as a large portion of the crop does when the plants are large and suffered to fall upon the ground. The tomato is a healthful, savory vegetable when ripe and properly prepared for the table. Pickled, when green, and put down with spices and vinegar, it is no bad substitute for cucumber as a pickle.—This plant receives less attention from farmers than its merits deserve.—*Rural New Yorker*.

#### Protecting Trees From Rabbits.

There is nothing so destructive of young fruit trees as rabbits when the snow deprives them of their usual supply of food in winter. They will completely gnaw off the bark as far up as they can reach, and that is the end of the tree. Sometimes the bark is only partially eaten, but the tree rarely recovers from it entirely. We have known even several kinds of shrubbery to be well eaten up, the branches being cut as keenly as with a gardener's clippers. A single rabbit in our garden has inflicted much damage. There are many suggestions offered by which our young trees may be protected against these ravages—the best one that we have seen is to tie up the stem in stiff paper or cloth of some kind, for a couple of feet from the ground, letting the bandage run below the surface if possible. This will probably be a protection; but another which we would offer, is to set several "dead traps" as soon as rabbits are known to be about, baited with apple; placing in several places at the same time the offals of cabbage, turnips, &c.; and if not enough of these, scatter about loose Indian corn. A bushel of corn during a winter would save scores of dollars' worth of young trees.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

## The Dairy.

### RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

Never buy a cow of a dairyman, for if he is a good manager he will sell only his poor animals.

To determine which cows are best for keeping, try their milk separately and weigh the butter, for sometimes a cow may give much milk and a little butter, and *vice versa*.

Cows should run dry six weeks before calving—if milked closely toward calving, the calves will be poorer.

A cow newly come in, should not drink cold water in cold weather, but moderately warm slop.—Calves intended for raising, should be taken from the cow within a few days, and they will be less liable to suck when old. Feed them first with new milk for a time, then skim milk, then sour milk, taking care that all changes are gradual, by adding only a portion first; add gradually a little meal.

Calves well fed and taken care of, with a quart or two of meal daily in winter, will be double the size at two years they would have attained by common treatment.

Heifers thus treated may come in at two years old, and will be better than neglected animals at three, and one year of feeding saved.

Hearty eaters are desirable for cows, and they may usually be selected while calves. A dainty calf will be a dainty cow.

Heifers should become accustomed to be freely handled before calving and drawing the teats. They will then not be difficult to milk. Begin gradually, and never startle them.

In milking cows, divide the time as nearly as practicable between morning and evening, especially at times of early grass, that the udder may not suffer.

Persons who milk should keep the nails cut short; animals are sometimes hurt with sharp nails, and unjustly charged with restlessness.

Old cows should be fattened at fifteen years. The dairyman, therefore, who has fifteen cows, should raise a heifer calf every year to supply the vacancy; if the herd is thirty cows, he should raise two calves, &c.

Heifers dried up too early after calving, will always run dry about the same time in after years; therefore, be careful to milk closely the first year, until about six weeks before calving.

Spring cows should come in while they are yet fed on hay, and before they are turned to grass, which will be more likely to prevent caked bag and milk fever.—*Annual Register*.

Corn meal should never be ground fine. It injures its richness.

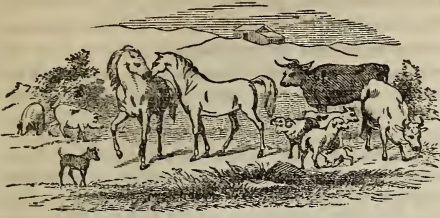
**BUTTER MADE UNDERGROUND.**—In some parts of France, says the *Working Farmer*, butter is made as follows:—The cream is placed in a linen bag of moderate thickness, which is carefully secured and placed in a hole in the ground about a foot and a half deep; it is then covered up and left for twenty-four or twenty-five hours. When taken out, the cream is very hard, and only requires beating for a short time with a wooden mallet, after which half a glass of water is thrown upon it, which causes the butter-milk to separate from the butter. If the quantity to be converted into butter is large, it is left more than twenty-four hours in the ground. In winter, when the ground is frozen, the operation is performed in a cellar, the bag being well covered up with sand. Some persons place the bag containing the cream within a second bag, in order to prevent the chance of any taint from the earth. This system saves labor, produces a larger amount of butter than churning, and, moreover, it is said never to fail.

**MILK WITHOUT BUTTER—A REMEDY.**—A French agriculturist mentions cases of cows whose milk, otherwise of good quality, lacked the butter-forming power, even to so great a degree that if mixed with the milk of several other cows, the product of butter would be very small and of inferior quality.—The writer above mentioned says that cows usually giving milk rich in butter, sometimes, though well kept, yield inferior milk, and that he has found the following a successful remedy. It consists in giving the animal two ounces of the sulphuret of antimony, with three ounces of coriander seeds, powdered and well mixed. This is to be given as a soft bolus, and followed by a draught composed of half a pint of vinegar, a pint of water, and a handful of common salt, for three successive mornings on an empty stomach. A single dose is usually followed by an improvement in butter, gradual but permanent in results.

**BUTTER MAKING.**—A correspondent in the *Prairie Farmer*, writing of butter, churns, &c., thus speaks of washing butter with water:—"For twenty-six years butter making has been an object in my family, and during this time we have sold almost entirely to families. Washing with water is a practice that some people follow. This we abandoned years ago, finding butter would not keep good for us that was water washed. For years past we have adopted the plan, after the butter has come, of pouring in a pan of sweet milk, and churning, or washing this among the butter in gathering it; then work well and salt, let stand awhile, work over and cake. Butter thus treated we have no trouble in having sweet and good."



## Live Stock Register.



### SOILING COWS.

Dr. L. S. Wright, of Whitesboro, N. Y., having made some experiments in soiling cows, we find the following report of them in the Report of the N. Y. Cheese Manufacturers' Association for 1864:

The Doctor made an interesting experiment last year by adopting in part the system of green-soiling for 30 cows. Twenty acres were employed for the purpose of producing food for these cows, and were divided up in the following manner:—pasturage, 15 acres; clover, 3 acres; rye,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; oats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; sowed corn, 1 acre. The rye is put in the previous season, by the last of August or first of September, and is therefore ready to be cut early in the season following. By the time this is used up the clover will be large enough to be used, and after that the oats, which are sowed early in April. The corn fodder comes last, and different parts of this acre of land are sowed with the corn, so as to have a succession in food, the earliest corn being put in by the 5th of May. In this way the 20 acres were amply sufficient to keep the cows in feed until some time in October, when they were turned into aftergrass. The Doctor is of the opinion that the cows do as well, if not better, both as to health and yield of milk, than they would at pasture, and that when land is valuable and arable, or adapted to this system, it can be employed with profit. The cows were generally fed by 6 o'clock in the morning, and remained at their feed about three hours, when they were turned into the pasture, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon they were brought up and received their afternoon's meal. To cut the feed and take charge of the cows, it takes one man about half his time.

It may be observed here that it usually takes two to three acres of land to pasture a cow, while by the system adopted as described above two-thirds only of an acre suffice. The system of green-soiling is not generally understood, nor are its advantages appreciated by the dairy farmer. All experiments of this kind are valuable, and are well worthy of thought and investigation whether the smaller

farms, under this system, may not be enabled to keep quite as much stock, realizing more profit annually than farms of double and treble their size under the ordinary method of culture.

Dr. Wright grows mangolds to some extent for stock feeding, and prefers them to other roots, taking the cost of cultivation and the relative nutritive value in account. We looked over a field which appeared to be forward for the season, though considered by the Doctor as a very ordinary crop, their growth having been checked by the dry weather.

**SELECTING A COW.**—It is sometimes the case that the best judges will be deceived. A cow of very unpromising appearance, coarse in the neck, large boned, and second or third rate milk marks generally, will now and then turn out to be first rate; while another with these marks largely developed, fine in the head and neck, and promising every way, will prove unsatisfactory. But a failure in this case is rare. Let the head be light, the forehead broad, the horn rather thin and clear, the eye clear and prominent, the neck thin, and the forequarters rather light, the back straight, the hind quarters well developed, wide over the loins, the carcass deep, the udder coming forward and well-shaped, the skin soft to the touch, the teats well set, not too large nor too small, the tail long and thin like a whip-lash. Such a cow ought to be a good one.—*Ex.*

### Experiment in Feeding Hogs.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, a Mr. Sherman, of Wakeman, Ohio, gives his experience in feeding hogs:

Being a farmer I readily notice everything that relates to them. I see in your last paper the result of feeding 15 hogs by a man in Indiana, having had some experience in feeding hogs, I will give one trial:

On the 11th of September I weighed ten hogs—being a sow and her pigs, nine in number. They were one year old and weighed 220 lbs. per head.—I fed them forty-four days. They gained 1,190 lbs., or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. per day, per head. I sold them for  $11\frac{1}{2}$  c. per lb., gross, at home. I weighed them once a week, and found they gained as high as  $3\frac{1}{4}$  down to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., per day, per head. I fed them new corn on the cob three times a day. After eating I gave them all the corn-meal and milk they would drink and eat. They run in a field of four acres; were very quiet, and as the result shows, did well.

**How A HOG SWEATS.**—Not like a horse or a man, but through his forelegs. There is a spot on each leg, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve.—Through this the sweat passes off. And it is necessary that this is kept open. If it gets closed, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick; he will appear stiff and cramped—and unless he gets relief it will go hard with him. To cure him, simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing the spot with a corn-cob, and washing with warm water.

## WHAT IS THE CATTLE PLAGUE?

Dr. S. PARSONS, writing to the *Mark Lane Express* upon the subject of this terrible scourge, gives his opinion that it is nothing more nor less than the small-pox. He says:—

"After devoting much time to the study of cattle disease, I have come to the conclusion that it is nothing more nor less than small-pox in a surprised form, so far as the symptoms are capable of developing themselves, owing to the closeness of the skin of the animal attacked. The small-pox pustules are not visible to the eye, but they can be distinctly seen after death between the soft cellular substance and the internal skin, showing clearly the character of the disease.

Medicines have proved of little or no benefit, and the remedy which suggests itself is vaccination—in my opinion the only means of arresting the disease.

Upon cattle that are already attacked it would possibly have but little influence except in the early stage of the disease.

Every sound animal should be at once vaccinated to ensure its safety. I would suggest that on every farm throughout England competent persons should be employed to carry out the above treatment. The vaccine lymph might be procured from the different vaccine institutions, and possibly it might be obtained from the cow herself.

No time ought to be lost in vaccinating every sound animal, as the only chance of arresting the disease."

The High Sheriff for Cheshire, thus writes to the *London Times*, in relation to his experience in vaccination:

"I had a herd of 16 cows, 10 of which were vaccinated and 6 not. The vaccinated cows are all, up to this time, healthy and well, the unvaccinated are all dead. The vaccinated and unvaccinated were kept in separate shippens, but the shippens were within 20 yards of each other, and in the same yard. The six smitten cows were separated as soon as they showed the slightest symptoms of uneasiness and placed in a kind of hospital, and treated variously, according to the directions of several eminent authorities, whose directions were scrupulously carried out. They all died, notwithstanding. The healthy cows were all vaccinated from matter procured from the Vaccine Hospital (not inoculated from the pus of the disease), and vaccinated on the upper part of the tail."

Vaccination has, so far, proved a certain safeguard to cattle against the plague which has raged so fearfully in the British Islands. The disease continues there, vaccination having been practised by only a part of the cattle owners. The danger to cattle in America, therefore, continues. Would it not be well for agricultural societies in the different States to urge the immediate vaccination of cattle and sheep? The war actually lessened the number of cattle in the Southern States; the country cannot afford to lose still more of its stock by a plague, to which, nevertheless, it is exposed, and which may spread to our shores at any moment. Every precaution should be taken to guard against such a terrible misfortune; and now that a sure, cheap,

and everywhere attainable safeguard has been discovered, it ought to be applied to all our stock as quickly as possible.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, of Feb. 16, under the head of an inquiry as to whether the cattle plague has been translated to our shores, says:

"In our report of the proceedings of the State Legislature, will be noticed with ominous distinctness the semi-official account from Montgomery county, recounting the ravages of a cattle plague, similar in all appearances to the terrible Rinderpest now devastating England. This report sets forth that the diseased meat has been sold in the markets of our city. The official publicity given to the prevalence of the 'disease' will check this at once," &c.

It becomes the imperative duty of our farmers to take immediate and prompt action to prevent the introduction of this formidable malady into Maryland in the event of these reports proving true.

Notwithstanding the opinion of Dr. Parsons, and the experiments of the Cheshire Sheriff, it appears from the following that the progress of the disease is not checked by vaccination.

"The United States Consul at Manchester, England, writes to the Department of State, under date of February 2d, that, as a last resort, the experiment of vaccination was extensively tried throughout England, but that it had totally failed as a preventive. In fact, the disease was not even mitigated by its operation. The utmost precaution has been used to keep the epidemic out of Ireland, and thus far they have been rather successful."

Thomas H. Dndley, Esq., the United States Consul at Liverpool, in a dispatch to the State Department dated the 2d February, states that the ravages of the rinderpest are still on the increase. \* \* All kinds of remedies have been tried, but up to the present time no specific has been found. \* \* The *Daily News* and *London Times* have given up vaccination and say that it has failed as a preventive. Dr. Machinson, a man who is regarded as authority, in a letter to the *Times* in 31st ultimo, says: "The experiment, I believe, has been fairly and fully tried, and although the first accounts appeared favorable, there is sufficient evidence that vaccination confers no permanent protection from the plague."

HOW TO FRESHEN SALT BUTTER.—Churn the butter with new milk, in the proportion of a pound of butter to a quart of milk; treat the butter in all respects in churning, as if it was fresh.

Bad butter may be improved greatly by dissolving it thoroughly in hot water. Let it cool, then skim it off and churn again, adding a small quantity of good salt and sugar. A small quantity may be tried and approved before trying a larger one. The water should be merely hot enough to melt the butter.

There are two kinds of words—words of action and words of mouth.

Two things may be done at a time—but they are generally half done.



## The Poultry House.

### GAPES IN CHICKENS.

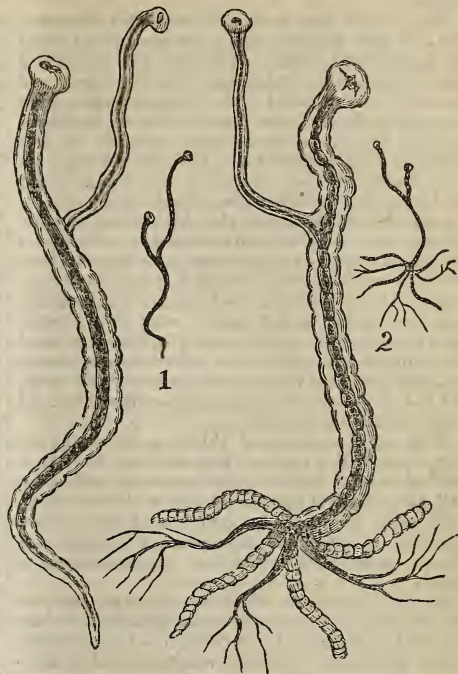
A lady correspondent, of Baltimore County, in remitting for subscription, sends us the following, as her experience in treating chickens affected with the gapes, which we cheerfully publish, together with the article alluded to :

To the Editors *Maryland Farmer* :—"I enclose you a leaf from an old *Southern Planter*, which, I hope you will publish in your next article on hen-wifery, as I think it contains the best and clearest description of the 'cause and cure' of gapes, that has ever been printed. I speak from experience, as I have in the last thirty years raised thousands of chickens, whereas, I do not think I would have raised hundreds, but for the constant use of the feather inserted just as this writer directs, only I never insert more than once; loosening the worms enables the chick to sneeze them out of the windpipe, and putting the feather down often, is apt to wound it. The hair, I think, preferable to the feather, because it does not hurt the windpipe, but it is more difficult to insert, and requires two persons to perform the operation, one to hold the chick, while the other inserts the hair, whether the hair or feather is used, it very important to hold the patient very tight to prevent struggling; the practitioner must expect to kill a good many at first, but one soon becomes skilful. I gape from three to four hundred every year and rarely ever kill one. The drawing of the worm is perfect. I think it best to perform the operation when the first symptoms of the disease appears; it generally attacks the whole brood at the same time, when they are five or six weeks old, and again in bad seasons, when about the size of partridges. I have tried every variety of diet, but never found anything to relieve or prevent the disease, till I was told of this remedy; now, I consider myself master of the gapes, and if I could only conquer vermin and pip as easily, would raise all the chickens hatched. If you would teach me a remedy for the former I would be thankful indeed. In gaping, I always use the wing feather, but take different sizes for the small and large chicks."

The most simple and effectual remedy we know of, is to make a loop of horse hair, and introduce it down the wind pipe of the young chicken, when, by twisting the loop a few times, the worms can be very readily drawn out. We have seen this process tried, and with great success. In Bement's Poultry Book, is a communication from C. F. Morton, and containing some valuable suggestions, which we copy below :

"From all I have seen or heard on the subject of what is called the gapes in chickens, it is a disease which is not generally understood, I shall, therefore, give you my opinion on its nature and cure. This spring, having my chickens attacked as usual with the gapes, I dissected one that died, and found its *bronchus*, or windpipe (not the throat,) filled with small red worms from half to three-quarters of an inch long. This satisfied me that any particular course of feeding or medicine given would not reach the disease. I therefore took a quill from a hen's wing, stripped off the feathers within an inch and a half of the end, trimmed it off with a scissors to about half an inch wide, pointing it at the lower end. I then tied the ends of the wings to the legs of the chicken affected, to prevent its struggling; placed its legs between my knees; held its tongue

between the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand, and with the right, inserted the trimmed feather in the windpipe, (the opening of which lies at the root of the tongue;) when the chicken opened it to



breathe, pushed it down gently as far as it would go (which is where the windpipe branches off to the lobes of the lungs, below which I never detected the insect,) and twisted it round as I pulled it out, which would generally bring up or loosen all the worms, so that the chicken would cough them out; if not, I would repeat the operation till all were ejected, amounting generally to a dozen; then release the chicken, and in the course of ten minutes it would eat heartily, although previous to the operation it was unable to swallow, and its crop would be empty unless filled with some indigestible food. I lost but two out of forty chickens operated on; one by its coughing up a bunch of the worms which stuck in the orifice of the windpipe and strangled it—the other apparently recovered, but died several days after in the morning. In the afternoon, upon examining its windpipe, I found a female worm in it, differing from the others by branching off at the tail in a number of roots or branches, between each of which were tubes filled with hundreds of eggs, like the spawn of a fish, and although the chicken died in the morning, the worm was perfectly alive in the afternoon, and continued so for half an hour in warm water. While I was examining it in a concave glass under a microscope, it ejected one of its eggs, in the center of which was an insect in embryo.

From this fact I have come to the conclusion, that when the female worm breeds in the chicken and kills it, these hundreds of eggs hatch out in its putrid body in some very minute worms, which, probably after remaining in that state during the

winter, change in the spring to a fly, which deposits its egg on the nostril of the chicken, from whence they are inhaled and hatched out in the windpipe, and become the worms which I have described.

There is one fact connected with this disease—that it is only old hen-roosts that are subject to it; and I am of the opinion, that where it prevails, if the chicken-houses and coops were kept clean and frequently whitewashed with thin whitewash, with plenty of salt or brine mixed with it, and those chickens that take the disease, operated on and cured, or if they should die, have them burned up or so destroyed, that the eggs of the worms would not hatch out, that the disease would be eradicated.

I am also satisfied that the chicken has not the disease when first hatched; several broods that I carried and kept at a distance from the chicken-house where the disease prevailed, were entirely exempt. And chickens hatched from my eggs where they had never been troubled with this disease, were perfectly free from it; and a neighbor of mine who built in the woods half a mile from any dwelling, and has raised fowls for six or seven years past, and has frequently set my eggs, has never had the gapes among his chickens.

With my first brood of chickens, there was not one escaped the gapes. But all that have been hatched since I had the chicken-house and coops well white-washed inside and out, with thin white-wash, with plenty of brine in it, and kept clean, have been exempt from the disease, with occasionally an exception of one or two chickens out of a brood.

In operating on the chickens, although one person can effect it, it is much easier done to have one to hold the tongue of the chicken while the other passes the feather down its windpipe, and by having a small piece of muslin between the fingers, it will prevent the tongue from slipping, which it is apt to do upon repeating the operation.

Accompanying this, I send you drawings of the the gape worms in their natural size, and as they appear when magnified. No. 1 are the male worms, and No. 2 the female; you will observe the heads of both male and female branch off in two trunks with suckers like leeches at the extremities of the trunks, one trunk longer and thinner than the other. The intestines extend from the branching of the trunks downwards towards the tail, and are perfectly apparent when magnified. The female branches off like the roots of a tree at the tail, with intermediate tubes filled with small oval eggs."

**MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.**—Many of the Southern States, says the *Augusta, (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel*, Feb. 3d, 1866, are embarking in manufacturing enterprises, which promises speedily to develop and put into full operation the unrivalled resources that they enjoy. The causes which have hitherto retarded the Gulf States in manufacturing their own principal staple—cotton—have been removed; factories are everywhere springing up, machinery being provided, and skilled operatives imported. Every Southern State is furnished with water power in abundance; the only thing necessary to complete success is capital, and that is exhibiting its willingness to migrate thither; so that under the new system of free labor the manufacturers of New England may soon encounter formidable rivals in the South.

## USEFUL RECIPES.

**ITCH, SKIN DISEASES, PARASITES ON POULTRY, &c.**—A subscriber to the *Maryland Farmer* sends us the following.

"A single bath in a strong decoction of ground Ivy (an evergreen shrub growing spontaneously on poor wood land) will cure the Itch effectually. The furniture must be wiped off with the same—also give the clothing and bedding a dip. For the Mange, and other skin diseases, it is equally effectual—haired animals should be kept in the bath several minutes, or till the skin is thoroughly affected. A horse card or brush drawn briskly against the hair, will give the best access to the skin. To destroy the parasites on Poultry, grasp the feet in the right hand and the head in the left—give the bird frequent plunges, so as to affect the skin thoroughly. Previous to letting the bird escape, draw the left hand down to free the mouth and eyes from the wash. Ivy is a poison, and must be kept out of the mouth and eyes, of either animal or bird. Again, previous to taking a second bath, wipe the left hand dry. The interior of the poultry house (sides, roof, perches, nests, &c.) must, at the same time, be well syringed or washed down during the winter months. Feed high on grain, meat, &c. and have at command, sand, ashes, broken bone, and old plaster. When roosting, and when the weather is warm, is the best time to bathe birds. If immersing animals is found difficult, use a sponge."

**A NEEDED REMEDY.**—The following remedy is recommended for Poll Evil, Fistula, Warts and Corns, which the horse is at times afflicted:—3 gills Alcohol, 1 oz. Aquafortis, 1 oz. Spirits Turpentine, 1 oz. Corrosive Sublimate, 1 oz. Camphor, 1 viol Oil of Spike, and 1 oz. Castile Soap.—Mix together in a strong bottle, and shake well before using. Wash the affected parts well with the soap suds once a day, and apply the above preparation until it is cured.

**SORE THROAT IN SWINE.**—Take ley, the same as is used for making soap, put it into an iron kettle, which place over the fire, and heat it the same as you do to make soap, then stir into it wheat bran, till it is as thick as mush, and when cool give it to the hogs in their trough, and they will eat it greedily, and it will effect a sure cure.—*Rural Amer.*

**REMEDY FOR CHOKED CATTLE.**—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, furnishes the following remedy, which has never failed:—"Take about half a pint of lard, warm it and pour it down the throat of the animal. I first tried this in the case of a young cow, after trying several other supposed remedies, nine hours after she was choked, and it relieved her in two minutes. Since then I have tried three times without a failure, and therefore think the remedy should be made known to every one who keeps cattle."

**KIDNEY WORMS.**—Swine are often troubled with a disease denominated by veterinarians, the "kidney worm."—Corn soaked in very strong lye made of wood ashes, is said to be an infallible remedy. Salt and brimstone, is a preventive, and, indeed, the only one known. Comfortable quarters and good food are of really more importance in the successful management of these animals than many are inclined to suppose, and should never, on any account, be neglected.

**FOR DIARRHEA IN SHEEP.**—take a piece of calves' rennet, cured, the size of a half dollar, rub off the salt, cut up fine, soak in half a gill of warm water. One dose is generally enough. Keep the sheep on dry feed two or three days.—So says a correspondent in *Muer's Rural American*.

**HEAVES IN HORSES.**—A single feed of carrots per day, says an exchange, is the best preventive of heaves in horses. Reduce the quantity of grain one-third, and substitute carrots in its place, and your horses will require no medicine, enjoy fine spirits, loose hides, and the ability to perform full work.



## Ladies Department.

### Marriage Rite.

Young, chaste, and lovely—pleas'd, yet half afraid,  
Before yon altar droops a plighted maid,  
Clad in her bridal robes of taintless white,  
Dumb with the scene and dazzled with delight:  
Around her hymeneal guardians stand,  
Each with devoted look and feeling bland;  
And oft she turns her soul-expressing eye,  
Dimm'd with a tear for happiness gone by!  
Then coyly views, in youth's commanding pride,  
Her own adored one kneeling by her side,  
Like lilies bending from the noon-tide blaze,  
Her bashful eye lids droop beneath his gaze;  
While love and homage blend their blissful power,  
And shed a halo round his marriage hour.  
What though this chance-abounding life ordain  
A path of anguish and precarious pain;  
By want or wo, where'er compelled to rove,  
A cot's a palace by the light of love!  
There beats one heart, which unto death will be  
A fountain source of fondest sympathy;  
One frownless eye to kindle with his own,  
One changeless friend, when other friends are flown;  
Oh! sanction Thou the late united pair,  
Author of Love! for Thou art present there!

### The Kiss of Wedded Love.

Give me of Wedded Love, the holy kiss,  
Bestow'd with rapture, and receiv'd with bliss—  
Where soul embracing soul in union sweet,  
Not only lips, but hearts together meet:—  
Give me the kiss that wants no fancied aid  
From warbling nightingale in myrtle shade;  
From flower enamel'd mead or secret bow'r  
Beneath the moon's pale beam at midnight hour.  
Be mine the kiss that's given without a fear—  
That stains not honor, and that wakes no tear;  
The kiss whose raptures *gold can never buy*—  
The kiss that's ne'er remembered with a sigh:  
Give me the Kiss of Innocence alone,  
The hallow'd Kiss that I can call my own.

### MARRYING A FARMER.

"And to-morrow you leave us? Oh! Amy, little did I think, when I saw you wedded to Henry Kingsley, Representative from ——— District, New York, that he would ever take you to such a home!"

"And why not, my sister? I knew that he was a farmer, and when I promised to be his bride, I expected to be a farmer's wife. Nor would I change my lot, if I could. I expect to be very happy there. All I shall miss, will be 'the loved ones at home!' and I could not expect to carry them with me to my new home."

"But just think of it, sister! You, who have been reared so tenderly, to work like Aunt Rachel, perhaps. I expect, if ever I come to see you, to find you milking the cows, or feeding the pigs, or, at least, in the kitchen, cooking for great, hungry men, who do not know jelly from custard. It is too bad!" And here Nelly broke down and sobbed outright.

Amy tried to soothe her by telling her of her kind and noble husband; and that he would not suffer her to be unhappy anywhere. But she would not be comforted, and when she met her brother-in-law at tea, her eyes were wet with weeping. She took, too, but little pains to conceal the fact, that she thought him a tyrant of the worst kind. He ascribed her strange mood to grief at parting with her only sister, and, with true delicacy, made no reference to it. The next day Amy Kingsley went out from her old home to her new one, and from old tried friends to new and untried ones.

Nelly fretted herself really ill over the fancied unhappiness of her sister. And when letters came, bright, glowing, filled brimming full of happiness, she was still unconvinced.

"Oh! yes!" she said to her mother, "I know how it is! She is too noble to complain; and she knew I was so troubled about her."

"But," says the mother, "she sends an invitation, endorsed by her husband, to have you come and see for yourself."

"Oh! I should die in a little while; I know I should! But for poor dear Amy's sake I will go, and stay as long as I can, if you and papa think best."

They did think best. For the sisters had never been separated before, and poor Nelly was pining sadly. The morning on which she was to go, her mother came in and proposed assisting her in packing her trunk.

"A trunk, mamma! A traveling bag will be all I shall need to take. I can put one dress in that. A home dress is all I shall want." But Mrs. Conway insisted. And a trunk was nicely packed, and, in due time, accompanied its fair owner to the residence of the Hon. Henry Kingsley.

When the first warm greeting was over, Nelly looked around in mute surprise at the luxurious surroundings of her sister's carpets, curtains, mirrors, paintings—and all superior to those in her father's house. And then a library! Tiers of the choicest books, reaching from ceiling to floor, were relieved by portraits, maps and statues in every niche and corner. "But there must be a skeleton somewhere!" thought obstinate little Nelly, as she followed her to her room, her *own* room, as Nelly insisted on calling it. How sweet and pure it was, with its white and blue hangings, and blue and buff carpet, with furniture to match! And then those vases of violet and mignonettes! Amy knew she would miss them, and placed them herself.

"It is nice, after all, Amy! I and I have been silly to worry about you! But," and she looked up and down the long, dusty road, edged with green and shaded with trees, "you must be lonesome! There is no house near you, and but few in sight!" And the troubled look came back to the young face.

"No, Nelly, I am not lonesome. I have all the company I wish for, especially now you have come. But come, let me assist you in laying aside this traveling dress, and show you into the bath room; and then you must rest, while I go and prepare supper for those 'great, hungry men.'"

"Oh! then you have to cook for the men, just as I expected!" And the tears came into the poor, tired eyes once more.

"Yes, and I eat at the same table with them, and I like it."

"There! Did I not tell you so! This comes of marrying a farmer! Poor Aunt Rachel! When I used to pity her so, I did not think my sister would have to drudge in the same manner."

"I do not need a bit of sympathy; I am just as happy as I can be. But come, now rest a little while, and then dress. I want you to look your best. Did you bring that blue silk I like so well? Oh, yes! here it is! Shall I send Fanny up to help you?"

"No, Amy, if she is your girl, and you must take her place in the kitchen."

"Now, don't fret any more, please! and in half an hour I shall send Fanny."

And Fanny came, and her nimble fingers soon

convinced Nelly that it was no new employment for her. When Nelly entered the parlor, she found her brother-in-law waiting to receive and welcome her; and then turning, he introduced a brother to her, who was standing by his side. He was a fine-looking man of twenty-five, perhaps, and just the one to make an impression on a loving heart like Nelly's. The tea bell soon rang, and Nelly, taking Mr. Kingsley's arm, went out, dreading the staring eyes of the workmen. But the little tea table was laid for only four, and fairly glistened with its snowy napkins, lucid china and shining silver. Fanny, in a white apron, and with almost as white hands, attended the table; and Nelly gave a little sigh of relief as her last bugaboo vanished, and chatted, like herself, with her friend.

"How do you like us in our home, Nelly?" said the husband, glancing at Amy. "Do we answer with your expectations of farmers?"

Nelly was sure he was *quizzing* her, and answered with some show of spirit.

"I think it is a shame for a man of your talents and taste, yes, and wealth, to bury himself in such a solitary place as this! Why, I would not be compelled to pass my days here for the world!"

The happy couple only laughed, and Nelly began to think she was very silly, and laughed too, and wished she had been a little less demonstrative.

After tea, the husband proposed a walk in the garden, and here, as within the dwelling, the most artistic taste marked every arrangement. A perfect wilderness of flowers, and yet not a thing out of place. Nelly felt that she could never tire of its beauties; but Amy soon spoke of returning, as Nelly was quite weary. "And," she said, glancing at her husband, "I shall want her to go with me to milk the cows."

"I shall do no such thing! The horrid things, with their great sharp horns, and ugly feet, I always was afraid of them at Aunt Rachel's! One of them came at me, once, and would have bit me, if I had not screamed loud enough to scare her away. Aunt said it was the clover blossoms I had in my hand that she wanted, and not me; but I did not think so. At any rate, I have had a perfect antipathy to cows and clover blossoms ever since."

Henry laughed. "Well, if you are so afraid of cows, Amy need not go for them nor milk them to-night!"

Nelly knew they were laughing at her again, and, looking up, she saw a pair of magnificent eyes, brimming with mirth, fixed upon her; and her own eyes and cheeks burned until they pained her. As soon as she reached the house she hurried away to her own room to give vent to her outraged feelings.—But Amy suspected her, and quickly followed, to find her in tears.

"This is too bad! Poor, tired Nelly? I did not dream that I was grieving you."

"Oh! I do not mind you, Amy, nor your husband! But the great, overgrown brother, who don't even speak to me, but if he dared, would laugh at me all the time—I don't like him one bit!"

"Oh! I don't say so, Nelly! He is the kindest, best brother in the world! You must like him for our sake. And now I will tell you about our arrangement here. We have a large farm, with none of the cares—or at least I have none. This land is all rented to four men with families. You can see their pretty cottages from the door, all built on the farm. Half of the property belongs to Arthur, and he lives with us, as you see. We keep three ser-

vants, and they are excellent, attending to everything that servants should attend to.

"But where are those great hungry men you spoke of?"

"Did you not see them at table? Henry and Arthur? They are large, and usually hungry."

"And the cows? Was that, too, a joke on poor me?"

"Yes, darling. I could not milk a cow any more than you could."

"Well, I forgive you all; but that brother—I must punish him!"

"Well, come now, we must go down. Have you any new music?"

"Some, if mamma has packed it. Do you know that I was only going to bring one dress? But here is the music."

They descended to the parlor. A fine toned piano was soon answering to the touch of Nelly, and in the music she soon forgot her previous annoyance. She was a superior performer, and on the rare instrument she surprised even herself. The husband was not sparing of his compliments, but Arthur made no comments, except to thank her for one piece he himself called for. Before she slept that night, Nelly wrote a long letter to her mother, telling her of Amy's pleasant and happy home.—

"But, oh! so lonely. I could not live here, I am sure! But Amy certainly enjoys it. I don't believe she needs me a bit. They are both as contented as two kittens. I shall not stay long," etc. All this amused her mother, for she had been reared in the country, and had not feared for her practical Amy when she consigned her to the keeping of Henry Kingsley.

But weeks passed away, and still Nelly lingered in her sister's beautiful home. She had ceased to be afraid of cows, and chickens were becoming pets. She went with her sister to visit all the tenant houses, conversed with the parents, and told the children stories, until all united in declaring that "the beautiful city lady was not one bit proud."—The brother sometimes accompanied them in their rambles, opening gates, letting down bars and carrying parcels, and usually returned with a perfect mountain of flowers plucked by the hands of his companions. With Amy he was always gay, laughing and social, coaxing her into grape-vine tangles and blackberry thickets, after birds' nests or violets; and then, after making merry at her plight, taking her in his great arms and placing her on the open ground. But with Nelly he was always reserved, and sometimes he was just a little abrupt. He never sought her society, and if they chanced to be left alone he was coldly polite. And yet there were times when she was conversing with his brother that she would look up and find his great earnest eyes fixed upon her, and her heart would thrill like a flower with a humming bird in its blossom; and then, with one of his abrupt movements, he would turn away, chirping to the canary or pulling Bounce's ears; or perhaps he would go and tease sister Amy a while. Mr. Kingsley, the elder, was proud of his handsome brother, and knowing his passionate love of beauty, he wondered much that he did not seem more attracted by the beautiful Nelly. That she was a dear, good girl he was sure, and their evident dislike to each other puzzled and even pained him. In the presence of others—and they had many visitors while Nelly was there—they were studiously polite, but in the family circle Arthur, at least, was sarcastic.



But a message came to Nelly, recalling her home for a visit to the sea-side.

"Oh! if you could only go with us, as in the olden times, Amy. I declare, Henry, I am afraid some dreadful punishment will be inflicted upon you for taking Amy from us," and tears came in her eyes and color in her cheek.

"What can it be, little sister? I have had nothing but blessings since I took her; and last, but not least, has been your visit."

"Thank you! And that reminds me of the way the punishment is to come. I shall be an old maid, and come and live with you, cats, parrots and all!"

"What! on a farm, Nelly, where you would be buried alive!"

"Don't, sister, please! I am ashamed of all those silly speeches. Your home is a perfect paradise, and I could stay here with you, Amy, forever, and not be lonely. And then, I did not know of the pleasant friends you have all around you."

Arthur seemed to be reading; but the leaf he was turning trembled in his fingers strangely. Nelly was to go to the cars the next morning, and towards evening she went out to see her pets once more. She took some bread-crumbs and salt, and made her way to the chicken coop. But the careful mother had tucked her little family nice away to sleep, and gave a spiteful little chir-r-r, as Nelly offered the crumbs.

"That is the way," she said bitterly, "and they will all forget me as soon as I am gone." But her heart warmed up again, as her little white friends, the lambs, came running to meet her, rubbing against her, and eating the salt from her hand.—"Good-bye!" she said, patting their soft heads.—"*You will not forget me, if all the rest do!*" and turning to go she found herself face to face with Arthur King-ley.

It was the first time he had ever sought her, and she stood embarrassed and confused.

"Pardon me," he said, gently, "if I intrude; but the dew is falling. Here is your shawl. Will you permit me?" and he laid the shawl carelessly about her shoulders. Why did Nelly feel faint and weak for an instant, as those hands lingered about the duty they were performing?

"And he heard me talking like a baby to those lambs," she thought, as she turned to go.

She took his proffered arm, and they returned by a more circuitous route than she had come. Twilight was deepening into darkness, as they stood by the hall door. But few words had been spoken by either; but now Arthur said, while his arm tightened on the little hand, "Will you not visit the garden as well as your pets?" Nelly looked up.—"Was he teasing her about the lambs? But no; these eyes were earnest now. She made no reply; she dare not trust her voice, but walked as he led to a garden chair near the fountain. She was glad he had selected that chair; for the thrill of the water as it fell in the marble basin, broke a silence that was becoming painful.

"And you leave us to-morrow? Do you regret it, just a little, or were you jesting when you said you could stay here for Amy's sake?" She did not answer. "May I sit by you while I tell you a story?" he asked. She made room for him by her side, and he began. "I am a farmer by birth and education. This farm, with all its broad acres belonged to my father, and his father before him.—When our father died it was left to Henry and me, with an injunction that it should not pass from our

hands while we lived. And it is no restriction, for we both love the old place. When Henry brought his city wife home, I expected to hear complaints and repinings. But, bless her loving heart! she made us all so happy! She told us of your horror of the country, and, when you came, you corroborated her testimony. But I loved you, Miss Nelly, from the moment I saw you, and have been tugging at the chain that held me ever since you came.—And to day, when you said what you did, I was tempted to do this act. Will you come for my sake, for my love, Nelly? Be my own sweet wife? And be loved as woman was never loved before?"

For an instant nothing was heard but the fountain; and then a little hand was laid softly in his, and then she answered, in words so low that no one but a lover could have been sure of them, "I will come for your sake!"

As they stood in the hall, Nelly whispered, "Don't tell Henry and Amy now; for they will tease me."

"My pay, then," and he stooped for the first kiss from the lips of his betrothed.

Arthur followed her to the sea-side, where he had no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the parents to the union. The coming spring saw Nelly a loving wife, in a dwelling that had sprung up as if by magic, nearly opposite to the one occupied by her sister. And if she reads this story she will laugh, as she recalls her positive assertion, "I will never marry a farmer!"

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## The Florist.

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### Hints for the Flower Garden.

Preparing ground is, of course, the first thing in order.

If flowers have been growing in the ground for many years, new soil does wonders. Rich manure makes plants grow, but they do not always flower well with vigorous growth. If new soil cannot be had, a wheelbarrow of manure to about every fifty square feet will be enough. If the garden earth looks grey or yellow, rotten leaves—quite rotten leaves—will improve it. If heavy, add sand. If very sandy, add salt—about half a pint to fifty square feet. If very black or rich from previous year's manurings, use a little lime, about a pint slacked to fifty square feet.

If the garden be full of hardy perennial flowers, do not dig it, but use a fork, and that not deeply.

Dig garden ground only when the soil is warm and dry. Do not be in a hurry, or you may get behind. When a clot of earth will crush to powder as you tread on it is time to dig—not before.

If perennial plants have stood three years in one place, separate the stools, replanting one-third, and give the balance to your neighbor who has none.

Set out the annuals you may have got forward in windows or frames—that is hardy ones. The plan used to be to set out in a shower; but that plan is

barbarous. No wonder with such old foggyish rules our handsome young ladies are disgusted with gardening. Let the girls lift the seedlings carefully from the soil in the pots, set the roots in a saucer of water, take them to their assigned places in the garden, and from the water dibble them at once in.—Cover for twenty-four hours with an inverted flower-pot—next day cover only six hours during the middle of the day,—next but an hour or so during hot sun, if there be any; and the plant is safe.—Study the differences between hardy and tender annuals. The latter must be set out only in April.—In the North—extreme north—also of course, our rules are too early. Go by the season, not the almanac. Maich is rather a treacherous month, even in our favored latitude. Plants that have been covered by leaves may be undressed if they show signs of growth, which is the best rule for uncovering all kinds of protected plants.

#### MR. VICK'S FLOWER GARDEN.

—“Hyacinths, Tulips and Daffodils  
That come before the swallow dares, and take  
The winds of March with beauty; Violets bright,  
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,  
Pale Primroses that die unmerried;  
The Crown Imperial, Lilies of all kinds,  
The Flower-de-Luce being one,  
To make you garlands of.”—*Shakespeare*.

A visit to the propagating gardens of Mr. James Vick, the importing Seedsman and Florist of Rochester, is worth a voyage to fairy land. The prolific redundancy of Nature's productions—the everlasting variety of form and color—are subjects of wonder and delight.

The show of Tulips in particular, now in full bloom, is very extensive, comprising endless varieties, from early Van Thol to all the latest kinds.—The Pansies, (Violets) Daisies, Forget-me-nots, Jonquils, &c., are humanizing to look upon to all who love and appreciate the wonders of the Great Artist of Creation and His bounteous provision for the gratification of the senses, and for the admiration of the children of His creation.

For flowers of the Bulbous kinds, and, in fact, for the latest introduced novelties from all parts of the world, Mr. Vick's establishment stands unrivalled. L.

The above is from one of our special contributors, who has just visited Mr. Vick's splendid garden.—That he is a little excited and poetical, although numbering nearly fourscore years, will not be considered strange by our readers when we inform them that Mr. V. now has more than *thirty thousand Tulips* in bloom, dazzling the eye with their brilliant and varied colorings. An acre of such splendor is enough to intoxicate the most sober-minded, and its effect upon our venerable friend is apparent. Long may he live to appreciate the beautiful in Nature and Art.—*Rural New Yorker*.

#### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**TO CURE A FELON.**—The following receipt which has been twice tried in my family with entire success, for curing or preventing a felon, is so simple that any one can use it: Apply a salve of marrow taken from the back bone of a bullock, so that the part affected shall be completely covered. Repeat if necessary; but usually the effect is so speedy as to remove the pain and restore the parts to a healthy condition in less than an hour.

**PICKLED EGGS.**—Boil the eggs until very hard; when cold, shell them, and cut them in halves lengthwise. Lay them carefully in large-mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few pieces of ginger, and a few cloves or garlic.—When cold, tie up closely, and let them stand a month.—They are then fit for use. With cold meat, they are a most delicious and delicate pickle.

**TO CLEAN MARBLE.**—Take two ounces of common soda, one of pumice stone, and one of finely powdered chalk; sift them through a fine sieve and mix them with water; then rub the mixture well all over the marble and the stains will be removed, now wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was previous to its being stained. Sometimes the marble is stained yellow with iron rust; this can be removed with lemon juice.

**HOW TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.**—Make a decoction of hops, by taking two handsfull of hops and pouring on them three pints of boiling water; boil this down to a quart, and then strain. To the liquor add one tablespoonful of ground ginger, one of common salt, and two of molasses or brown sugar; then stir in wheat flour enough to make of the consistence of bread-rising. Let this stand until cool, then add a teacupfull of yeast; keep it in a warm place until it rises, then set in a cold place as a vault or cellar.

In the hottest weather of summer I have often kept yeast made as above, perfectly sweet for three weeks. Those who are bothered with sour yeast, or who make it every week, would save much time and trouble by trying the above. Do not forget the *consistence*, as the great fault with many is, they have it too thin and watery.—*Above from Germantown Telegraph*.

**CURE FOR STINGS OR BITES.**—Venomous bites and stings generally owe their virulence to a poisonous acid. Wet salaratus will cure a bee sting in a few minutes; and a poultice of wet ashes is said to have quickly cured a rattlesnake bite.

**STARCHING BOSOMS AND COLARS.**—Pour a pint of boiling water upon two ounces of gum arabic, cover it and let it stand over night; in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for future use. A tablespoonful of this gum arabic water stirred in a pint of starch made in the usual manner, will give to lawns, either white or printed, a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed. To every pint of starch add a piece of butter, lard, tallow, or spermaceti candle the size of a chestnut.

**CURE FOR BURNS.**—Apply kerosene oil to a burn and it will take out the fire, and prevent blistering if applied immediately. If the burn is bad, keep cotton wool saturated with the oil on it, until it is done smarting.

**TO MAKE INDIAN PUDDING.**—For a family of six, take two quarts of boiling milk, stir in two cupsful of Indian meal, a handful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one-half cup of molasses, three pints sliced sweet apples, and a quarter of a pound of fat pork. Bake three hours. It is good enough for the President. Try it, all ye lovers of farmers' fare.



"Southern Cultivator" and "Maryland Farmer."

We refer again to the advertisement offering the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR" of *Athens, Ga.*, and the "MARYLAND FARMER" for one year, for \$2.50. It is decidedly the best combination for the amount of money invested, ever offered in the periodical line. This offer is made to all new subscribers.

**SHEEP.**—We call especial attention of those interested in Sheep Husbandry, to the announcement of Hon. T. C. Peters of a recent arrival of a large number of long and short-wooled sheep, which he offers for sale to our farmers in lots to suit purchasers. We refer to his advertisements.

**CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS.**—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Collins & Co., New York, who offer to introduce into this market their celebrated Cast Cast-Steel Plows; which is highly spoken of by those who have used them. They are a beautiful plow and we should think they were capable performing all claimed for them. Wm. H. Cole, 17 S. Charles street, Baltimore, is Agent for their sale.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., Central Nurseries, York, Pa., their Catalogue (No. 1) of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. Also Catalogue (No. 3) of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. Copies to be had by application at this office.

**RECEIVED.**—We acknowledge the receipt of several papers of Tilden's Seedling Tomato, from the publishers of the PRAIRIE FARMER. They are issued gratuitous to new and old subscribers of this valuable weekly. See their advertisement.

OUR SHEEP PREMIUMS.

We would again call attention to our very liberal offer of *FOUR SHEEP PREMIUMS*, to be found on another page.. Competitors have until the 1st of JULY to make up their lists. *No limit to these prizes.*

SEWING MACHINE PREMIUM.

We would also refer to our Sewing Machine Premium, one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best machines, to be given to the party getting up the highest list.

These premiums are well worth competing for—for whilst serving themselves, our friends will be advancing the interest of agriculture by distributing our "MARYLAND FARMER" among the people of our own and the adjoining States.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Believing Maryland and Virginia possess every requisite for becoming the largest Wool-growing regions in the Union, both in soil, climate and proximity to market for Mutton and Wool—and that the time has come when a change in the system of farming is inevitable, and that Sheep would be largely used, if accessible at reasonable prices, I have perfected arrangements for supplying farmers in these States with sheep.

My plan is to select from the leading flocks of the North such Sheep as I would put upon my own farm for profit, and bring them here for distribution, either in Maryland or Virginia, to those who wish to stock their farms with valuable sheep.

Sheep will be furnished in numbers from one to one thousand, and at as low prices as will give me a small profit. They will be kept on hand at my farm, in moderate numbers—from which samples can be selected and orders filled at the earliest possible moment from the North; and if the Sheep do not suit upon arrival, the purchasers will not be required to take them.

As I have been connected with Sheep raising for most of the last forty years, and thoroughly familiar with the Sheep husbandry of the North, I flatter myself I can be of great service to farmers in establishing this branch of business.

Rams will be furnished at the proper time in the fall.

My office in Baltimore is at the "Maryland Farmer" office, No. 24 S. Calvert street, where I can be consulted Thursdays, from 10 to 2 P. M.—Residence—Howard county, near Carroll Manor.

T. C. PETERS.

BALTIMORE, March, 1866.

SHEEP FROM THE NORTH.

100 Fine Young Long Wooled EWES,

MOSTLY IN LAMB,

Just brought from Canada. Also,

300 Fine Merino Ewes,

Mostly in Lamb—just brought from Western New York.

ma-tf

T. C. PETERS.

SILVER'S NEW POULTRY BOOK.



BEST WORK of the kind published. Tells how to have Fresh Eggs Every Week in the Year. Illustrated with seventy engravings.

Every one owning a pair of Fowls ought to have it. 75-cent, post paid, for 50 cents.

L. B. SILVER, Salem, Ohio.



SEND FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE FINEST THOROUGHbred

Chester White Pigs & Imported Fowls in the Country.

ma-2c\*

L. B. SILVER, Salem, Ohio.

# BALTIMORE MARKETS---March 2d.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

**BEEWAX.**—Western and Southern 43@45 cts.  
**COFFEE.**—Prime to choice Rio 20½@31 cts; fair to good 19@30 cts. and common 18@18½ cts. Laguayra, 21½ c.  
**COTTON.**—There is very little doing in this staple and the market closes dull, at the following quotations, viz:

	Upland.	Gulf.
Ordinary.....	35	35
Middling.....	42	43
Good Middlings.....	44	45

**FERTILIZERS.**—The demand for Fertilizers is more active and small orders are being received from the cotton and tobacco growing districts of the Atlantic States. We quote prices as follows, viz:

No. 1 Peruvian Guano.....	\$100	½ ton of 2000 lbs.
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	65	½ ton "
Flour of Bone.....	65	½ ton "
Turner's Excelsior.....	80	½ ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....	60	½ ton "
Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....	60	½ ton "
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos.....	60	½ ton "
Rhodes' S. Phos.....	60	½ ton "
Rhodes' do.....	57½	½ ton " bags.
Phillips' do.....	60	½ ton " bbls.
Mape's do.....	60	½ ton "
Bone Dust.....	45	½ ton "
Dissolved Bones.....	55	½ ton "
Plaster.....	20	½ ton 2240 lbs.
"A A" Mexican Guano.....	33	½ ton of 2600 lbs.
"A" do.....	30	½ ton "
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer. ....	30	½ ton "
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels, ..	68	½ ton "
do coarse, in orig packages ..	50	½ ton "
Bruce's Fertilizer.....	55	½ ton "
Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. ½ lb. (Carboy \$3)		

**FISH.**—Mackerel, bay No. 1, \$17@20; No. 2, \$16@17; No. 3, large, \$14@15. Herring, Labrador \$1@10; Halifax \$5@5; Magdalen \$4@5; Alewives \$8@9; Hake \$4@4.75 ½ 100 lbs. Codfish, new, \$5.50@5.8 ½ 100 lbs.

<b>FLOUR.</b>		
Howard Street and Super and Cut Extra	\$8.25	@ \$8.75
" " Extra.....	9.00	@ 9.50
" " Family.....	12.00	@ 13.00
Ohio Super and Cut Extra.....	8.00	@ 8.50
" " Extra.....	9.00	@ 9.25
" " Family.....	12.00	@ 13.00
City Mills, good to fancy brands Super....	8.25	@ 8.75
" Extra, shipping.....	11.25	@ 11.50
Baltimore Family.....	14.50	@ 00.00
" " high grade Extra.....	12.75	@ 00.00
Rye Flour, new.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Corn Meal—City and Brandywine.....	3.75	@ ....

**DRIED FRUIT.**—Peaches, 13 cts; Apples, old, 8½@10 cts.  
**GRAIN.**—Wheat—White, \$2.60@2.75; choice Maryland do, at \$2.95; red, ranging from \$2.30 to \$2.35 for prime to choice; \$2.10@2.25 for fair to good, and inferior from \$1.55 to \$1.90. Corn—White, 70@72 cts. for good to prime shipping parcels; yellow, 71@73 cts; common damp and mixed lots or white at 65@67 cts. Oats—49@50 cents.  
**PEAS, B. E.**—\$2.50 ½ bag.  
**BEANS.**—Good to prime New York State, \$2.50@2.75, and common country lots \$1.50@1.75, as to quality.  
**HAY AND STRAW.**—Good to prime baled Timothy, \$17@18; Rye Straw \$18 ½ ton.  
**HIDES.**—Cow 9½@9½ cts.; Slaughtered Steer 11½@12 cts.; Rio Grande 17½ cts. gold; Buenos Ayres 19½@21 cts., gold ½ lb.  
**MILLS FEED.**—Brown Stuffs are quoted at 19@20 cts.; Middlings range from 33 to 35 cts. ½ bushel.  
**MOLASSES.**—Ponto Rico, old and new, 55@75 cts; Cuba Muscovado 45@50 cts; Cuba, clayed, 40@45 cts; English Island 45@70 cts.  
**POTATOES.**—50@55 cts. for Nova Scotia, and 80@85 cts. for Maine Jackson's.  
**PROVISIONS.**—The market has been more active for all descriptions of the Hog Product. Lard has been moving very freely. Bacon is in much better demand.  
**BULK MEATS.**—Shoulders and Sides 13½@15½ cts.; Middles 15½ cts., and short-ribbed at 16½ cts.  
**BACON.**—14½@14½ cts. for Shoulders; 17½@17½ cts. for Sides; Hams, 500 pieces S. C., 23 cts.; other sales at 23 @24 cts., and for plain 22 cts. ½ lb.  
**BUTTER.**—Glades 34@37 cts.; Western 29@30 cts.; Roll 34@40 cts., as to quality, 45@50 cts. for prime and choice.  
**POULTRY.**—Turkeys 23@25 cts.; Chickens 18@20 cts; Prairie do, \$4.60@5 ½ doz. Eggs—Are selling at 30@31 cts. ½ doz. for Western.

**SALT.**—Liverpool \$2.15; Worthington's Fine \$3.55@3.60; other brands less known, \$3.40@3.50; Turk's Island 60 cents ½ bus.

**SUGAR.**—Cuba and E. I. fair to good refining 10½@11 cts. Cuba and E. I. fair to good grocery 12@12½ cts.; Cuba and E. I. prim 13@13½ cts.; Porto Rico, common to good grocer 12@12½ cts.; Porto Rico, prime to choice 13@14½ cts.; Havana, No. 12 12@12½ cts. *Refined Sugars.*—For extra fine powdered 17½ cts.; crushed, powdered and granulated 17½ cts., soft crushed A white 15½ cts.; circle A 15½ cts.; B 15½ cts; C extra 15½ cts.; C yellow 14½ cts.; circle C 14½ cts.; for lots of 100 or more brls. ½ cent less.  
**SYRUP.**—Baltimore Golden is higher; now quoted at 62 cts. ½ gallon.

**TOBACCO.**—Maryland—frosted to common \$3 00@5.00; sound common \$5 50@7.50; middling \$8 00@10.00; good to fine brown \$10 00@16 00; fancy \$17 00@22 00; upper country \$3 00@3 30; ground leaves, new 3.00@12.00. Ohio—Inferior to good common \$5.00@8 00; brown and spangled \$9.00@12 50; good and fine red and spangled \$14.00@17 00; fine yellow and fancy \$20 00@31 00.—Kentucky—Frosty Lugs \$8.50@9.00; fair to good lugs \$7.50@8 50; common to fair leaf \$9.00@12.00; good \$12.50@16.00; fine select \$18.00 @38.00.

**ONIONS.**—\$2.25 for red; \$2.50 for yellow ½ brl.  
**WHISKEY.**—Early in the week sales of 225 brls. were reported at \$2.25@2.25; on Thursday 200 brls. sold at \$2.28 @2.29 and \$2.30; to-day a sale of City at \$2.30, at which figure the market closed firm.

**WOOL.**—Market still in a depressed condition. We quote washed 30 to 32 cts; Tub Washed 50@52 cts.; common to one-quarter blood 44@47 cts., Fleeces, one-half to three-quarters blood, 52@55 cts.; three-quarters to full blood and Saxony, 57@62 cts. ½ pound.

**SEEDS.**—Clover \$6 00 to 6.75, as to quantity and quality; timothy dull; supply small; \$4.12½@4.25; Flax \$2 90 ½ bu.

## SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Having located my Seed Department at No. 62 Fayette, 4 doors from Calvert, I intend keeping a general assortment of **FRESH AND GENUINE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.** of the most desirable kinds, which will be sold on reasonable terms. I would respectfully invite the attention of all in want of Fresh & Genuine Seeds, to my assortment—all warranted true to name. Catalogues ready, and will be sent to applicants.

I have also at my extensive **HOTHOUSE**, a general assortment of **GREEN HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS**, of the most desirable kinds. **ROSES**—a large collection. **DAHLIAS, TUBEROSES, GLADIOLUS**, and every thing necessary and desirable for Ornamenting Grounds and Gardens. Address

**JAMES PENTLAND.**

m2t No. 62 Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.

## FANCY FOWLS WANTED.

Bremen Geese, White Turkeys, White Dorkings, Golden, Silver and Black and White Poles, Golden and Silver Sebrights, Black African Bantams, Aylesbury and Poland Ducks, &c. Address, give particulars in regard to color of body, head, beak, legs and feet, also number for sale, and price. **FRANK S. HAINES.**  
 ma-2t Elizabeth, N. J.

## Shanghae Chickens Wanted.

A gentleman wishes to purchase a lot of **PURE BRED Shanghae Chickens.** Parties having them for sale will please make application at the office of the "Maryland Farmer," 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore.

## KANSAS FARMER.

A LIVE WESTERN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

If you wish to know about the soil, climate and other characteristics of Kansas, its adaptation to Stock raising, Sheep Husbandry, &c., &c., just send for the "Kansas Farmer." Terms—ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance.  
 Address, **JOHN S. BROWN,**  
 Lawrence, Kansas.



## KNOX'S SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE

FOR SPRING OF 1866,

IS NOW ISSUED,

And will be sent to all applicants enclosing 10 cents.

It contains descriptions and illustrations of the leading varieties of GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c., &c.

SELECT LISTS OF FRUITS made up with great care. Letters from eminent Fruit Growers, and reports of various committees, who have visited our grounds, including the Report of the Ad Interim Committee of the *Ohio Pomological Society*, 1865, written by the President, Dr. Jno. A. Warder, from which we extract:

"Four things struck all the visitors as especially worthy of note: The modes of preparation and culture of the soil, the varieties under culture and trial, the wonderfully abundant product of magnificent berries, and the excellent and successful mode of harvesting and marketing the fruit, all of which may properly be introduced into this Report for the benefit of our fellow members."

Much valuable information on each of these points is contained in this Report, and other parts of the Catalogue.

### JUCUNDA—OUR NO. 700 STRAWBERRY.

After thorough trial, we have no hesitation in saying that for *uniform and large size, beauty of form and color, enormous yield, long continuance in bearing, great profit, health and vigor of plant*, and other desirable qualities, this is

THE MOST VALUABLE STRAWBERRY OF WHICH WE HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE.

See page 32 of *American Agriculturist*, January No. 1866, and of the *New Edition* of our Catalogue.

J KNOX,

Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ma-1t

## EUROPEAN SEEDS, 1866.

The subscriber's Priced List of European Seeds,

**Growth 1865,**

Is **NOW PUBLISHED**, for the **TRADE ONLY**.

Sent free on application. And is receiving supplies by steamer, weekly—all his own contract stock.

Thomas McElroy,

EUROPEAN SEED GROWER & IMPORTER

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71 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

### Delaware Grape Vines.

**5.000** WELL ROOTED AND THRIFTY **GENUINE DELAWARE** Grape Vines, from the original Delaware Vine (transplanted in Delaware Co., Ohio, by my father, in 1839,) for sale by

RICHARD COLVIN,  
No. 77 East Baltimore street,  
Baltimore.

21\*

## Wilson's Early Blackberry.

The largest, best, and most productive; ripe before any other Blackberry; yielding its whole crop in the *shortest* period, between *Raspberries* and other *Blackberries*, just the time when Fruit is scarce and brings the highest price.

### PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY

For *Hardiness* and *Productiveness* is unequalled; bearing the extreme cold of Minnesota without injury, and yielding in that latitude a splendid crop of Fruit—it has produced here over 200 bushels per acre.

### 20 Acres in Strawberries.

Best varieties. Send for Catalogues gratis.

WILLIAM PARRY,

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## LATAKIA TOBACCO SEED,

Grown by the distinguished traveller BAYARD TAYLOR, on his farm in Pennsylvania, from seed obtained by him, direct from Mount Lebanon. This is considered in the Orient, the finest smoking tobacco in the world, and brings a higher price there, than the Turkish, or any other variety. It exhales a delicious aromatic odor, resembling that of dried roses, and is believed to be an entirely distinct species of Tobacco, peculiar to Mt. Lebanon. B. Taylor has placed in my hands, his whole stock of seed for sale, and as the amount is small, it has been put up in 50 cent packages, which will be mailed on remission of the amount with stamp.

PASCHALL MORRIS,

Seedsman and Florist,

1120 Market Street, Philadelphia.

ma-2t

## C. B. ROGERS,

133 Market Street, Philadelphia,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd,  
And Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

Garden Seeds—Seed Wheat.

CANARY, HEMP AND RAPE SEED.

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## SPRING GARDEN SEEDS.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

Descriptive Priced Catalogue for  
1866.

Mailed to all applicants.

~~Per~~ N. B.—New Pear Seed by mail, \$4 per pound.

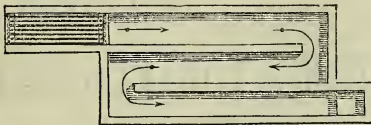
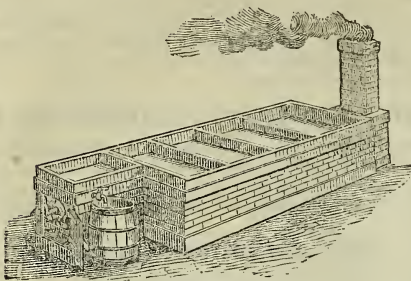
J. M. THORBURN & CO.

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15 John st., New York.

LARGE crops of cotton and tobacco will be planted in Southern Illinois this year.

# THE F. D. DRAKE EVAPORATOR



We desire to call the attention of the growers and manufacturers of Sorghum Syrup to the F. D. Drake Evaporator, which we are convinced, by seven years experience in the business, to be superior to all others yet before the public. Any one desiring further information on this subject will find it to their interest to send for circulars, which contain references from many reliable men. Address

JAMES CLOUD,  
Cochranville, Chester County, Pa.

Also on hand good SORGHUM SEED for sale.  
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## TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

### AGENTS

Wanted for the following Implements. Have been thoroughly tested and are warranted. We offer LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to active men.

#### Columbian Mower and Reaper,

Has two Driving Wheels—FORWARD cut when Mowing; and REAR cut with SIDE DELIVERY when Reaping.

Second to none in use as a Mower, superior to all as a Reaper, and has a perfect

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#### Smally's Corn Plow and Cultivator.

FIVE Implements in one. A Boy can manage it with ease. It is a perfect Furrower, Coverer, Hoer, Hiller and Harrow. The best implement in use for covering grain.

#### Branch Beam Hilling Plow.

No farmer should be without one of these light and simple Double Mould Plows. Has movable wings suitable for rows from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet apart.

Send for Illustrated Circular with Terms to Agents

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

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NEW YORK.

## J. WILKINSON, Landscape Gardener, Rural Architect And CIVIL ENGINEER, BALTIMORE, MD.,

Gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage given him in the various branches of his profession, for the past twenty years, a continuance of which he respectfully solicits. He would inform the public that it is his purpose to continue to make Baltimore his headquarters, but he will promptly respond to calls from all parts of the country. He will visit places to be improved, or proposed sites of buildings, and furnish plans of the grounds, on which every feature of improvement and decoration will be located to a scale, and specifications furnished which will make the plans intelligible to the inexperienced in the art of landscaping, or he will furnish experienced laborers to execute his plans.

He will design and furnish plans, with full detail drawings and specifications for Public Buildings, Dwellings, Farm Bams and all other farm buildings, Carriage Houses and Stables for both city and country, Gate Lodges, with his magic gate, Dairies, Ice Houses, with dairies and refrigerators attached and Bath Houses.

He will furnish designs with detail drawings for Vaults, Tombs and Monuments, and cemetery work of all kinds, to which special attention will be given.

He will give counsel in every branch of Agriculture, in which he has a thorough practical experience, having been the principal and proprietor of an Agricultural school and experimental farm for eight years. He will furnish plans for buildings of every description, and for Heating and Ventilating buildings of any dimensions or form. In all the above he guarantees satisfaction to his patrons.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS;

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OF GOOD QUALITY;

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With Bell Ends, in three feet lengths—of all sizes, with connections, constantly on hand, and for sale at the

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A handsome, dark brown Stallion, 6 years old, of Messenger stock, rising 16 hands in height, superior style and action, and remarkable docility of disposition. Apply to John Merryman & Co. or Martin Goldsborough, Baltimore, or address

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The following varieties of pure bred Poultry constantly on hand for sale, viz: Bremen, China and Toulouse Geese, Rouen, Aylesbury and Cayuga Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, White and Grey Dorkings, Fowls, Leghorns, Spanish, Game, Brahmas, Golden and Silver Sebrights, English and Game Bantams, Fancy Pigeons, &c., &c. Also their eggs carefully boxed for setting, from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per dozen. For circular, address with stamp,

R. H. HAINES,  
Box 58, Elizabeth, N. J.

ma-3t\*





are of the first importance, will be supplied on favorable terms.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, resident in localities remote from parties who vend our Seeds, will be supplied (by Mail, post-paid, or Express) with Seeds of quality seldom equaled.

## LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER, 1866,

Containing numerous Hints on Horticulture, will be mailed to all applicants who enclose a two-cent stamp, with their address.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,  
NOS. 21 & 23 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

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## SAUL'S NURSERIES, FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS! WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers for the Fall trade an extensive stock of vigorous well grown Fruit trees, viz:

**Pears**—Standard and Dwarf—A large lot of finely grown trees—also, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, &c.  
**Delaware Grape Vines**—A splendid lot of large, vigorous plants, in the very finest order—with Concord, Iona, Adirondac, Israella, Diana, Allen's Hybrid, and Maxatawny.

**Strawberries** are grown extensively. Fine plants of the new and standard kinds, can be supplied—New Russell's Prolific, Buffalo Seedling, French's Monitor, Col. Ellsworth, Brooklyn Scarlet. The standard berries of our Washington market—Seedling Eliza, Victoria, Triomphe de Gand. The two new Prize English varieties Kembley's and Sir Jos. Paxton.

**New Roses of 1864**—with the fine sorts of '62 and '63.  
**Bedding Plants.** Dahlias, and anything pertaining to the nursery business.

Catalogues mailed to applicants.

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JOHN SAUL,  
Washington City, D. C.

## GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.

JOHN SAUL, respectfully informs his patrons that he has now in store, his general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which are this season of the finest quality, from his long experience with the seed trade—and the seeds having been grown specially for his trade—he can warrant them fully equal to those he has had the pleasure of supplying his customers in past years.

**FLOWER SEEDS**, embracing all the novelties from England and the Continent, with many articles saved from his rich collection of Florist Flowers.

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## SOUTHERN Land Emigration & Product Co.

71 BROADWAY, near Wall Street, N. Y.  
de WM. H. QUINCY, Sec'y.

Have been familiarly known to the American Public for upwards of three-quarters of a century. They speak their own praise wherever planted.

DEALERS IN SEEDS, whether Country Merchants, Booksellers, Druggists or regular Seedsmen, not already customers, are invited to become such.

Our WHOLESALE PRICE LIST, published for the Trade only, will be mailed to all Dealers who apply.

MARKET GARDENERS, to whom Pure and Reliable Seeds

## VICK'S ILLUSTRATED

## Catalogue of Seeds

AND

## FLORAL GUIDE,

## FOR SPRING OF 1866,

Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with a Colored Bouquette and Fifty Wood Engravings of the newest and best flowers, and containing about 70 pages.

♣ Sent to all who apply enclosing TEN CENTS, which is not half its cost.

♣ Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

FOUNDED 1782.

By its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its very low charges for Board and Tuition, this Institution, now about to begin its 84th year, offers advantages perhaps not surpassed by any similar College.

The Fall Term will begin Sept. 25, 1865. For catalogue, &c., address,

Rev. A. SUTTON, M. A. Principal.

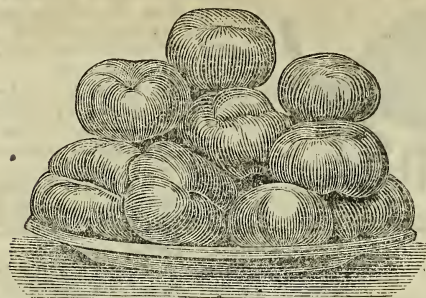
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, LL. D.

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**TILDEN'S SEELING TOMATO.**



[Scale 2 inches to the foot.]

**THE MOST PERFECT TOMATO GROWN.**

IS A DISTINCT VARIETY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST AUTHORITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.**

The publishers of *THE PRAIRIE FARMER* have purchased from Mr. Tilden, the originator, the entire lot of this seed at a very high price to distribute to the subscribers of the *PRAIRIE FARMER*. The distribution will be as follows:

One package to every present subscriber who has renewed or does renew for 1886, and sends 5 cents to pay for postage and putting up.

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Each package will contain seed enough to raise from 75 to 100 plants. Fifteen plants, well cultivated, will produce sufficient to supply any ordinary family.

PACKAGES of the seed will be sent to any address, post paid, on the receipt of 50 cents.

Sample copies of the *PRAIRIE FARMER* sent FREE to any who desire them.

Thos. Meehan, Philadelphia, says of the "Tilden":—"I have tested them in various ways, satisfying ourselves that they are the best tomato out."

Paschal Morris, of Philadelphia, says:—"I consider it a better variety than has yet appeared in this market."

Hovey & Co., of Boston, says:—"It promises in a greater degree more excellence than any other variety we have grown. Carries well and handles well for market."

The *American Agriculturist* says:—"This comparatively new tomato is held in high estimation by the cultivators about Philadelphia."

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N. J. Colman, of the *Rural World*:—"They are the largest and smoothest Tomato we ever saw, and their quality even surpassed their appearance."

Address. **EMERY & CO.,**  
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**MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**

The SECOND SESSION of the College Term of 1885 and 1886. of this Institution, will open on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The Collegiate and Preparatory Departments embrace a full course of English, Classical and Scientific Instruction.

Board, Tuition, Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$150 per session of five months, payable in advance.

Students are admitted at any time.

For further particulars address

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SUPER PHOSPHATE  
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Comprising One Hundred and Thirty-five kinds of EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, FRUITS, &c., is now ready for all applicants.

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Ladies' Fancy Furs and Hoods, Straw Goods, Gents' Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars, Buck Gloves, &c.

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**PURE SEEDS**

**And EXPERIENCED SEEDSMEN,**

Are of such vital importance that we have spared no pains to procure what we know to be so much desired in this vicinity, and we are now receiving per Steamer Delaware our stock of EUROPEAN SEEDS, selected from the best growers in England and the continent of Europe, which together with our American growth of Seeds, are being arranged by our Seedsman, Mr. Le Roy, who was for many years with the house of Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York. Our stock will be the largest ever offered in this market, and those wishing to purchase pure Seed (at wholesale or retail) or ANY INFORMATION in regard to Seeds or the mode of culture, will please call on or address

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## **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.**



Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Corn Covers, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, &c.

Agents for the following Celebrated and Approved machines:

*WHEELER'S HORSE POWERS,*

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PRESSES—HUTCHINSON'S CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES,  
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**Dorsey's Self-Raking Reaper and Mower.**

Together with other well-known Implements and machines, with all the latest improvements.

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In every variety, of our own growth, and imported from England, France and Belgium.

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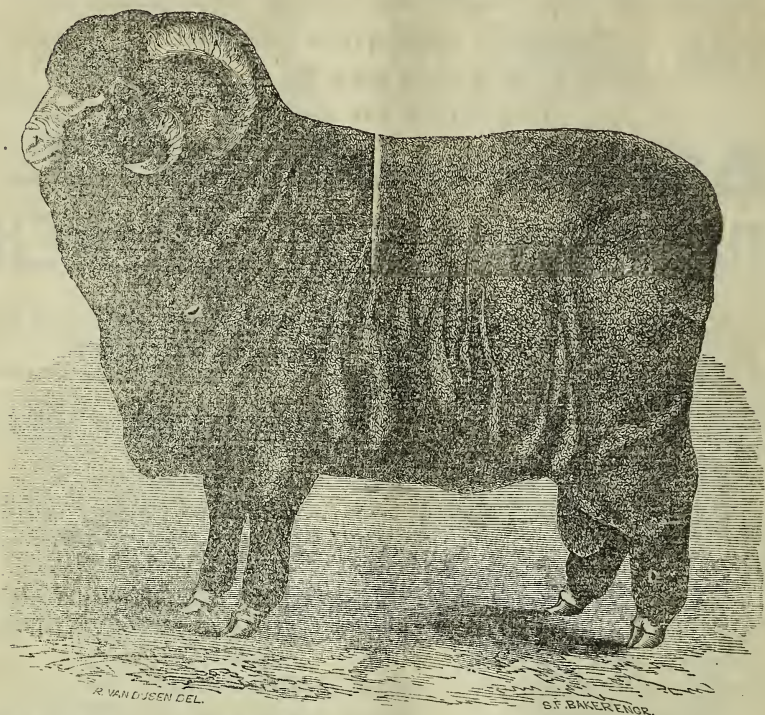
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All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs—Grape Vines, Blackberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant Plants—Strawberry, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Roses, and all kinds of Flowers, &c.

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Sole Agent for the celebrated *NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINE & WRINGER,*  
and *McDOWELL'S PATENT HOMINY MILLS.* ma-3t

# SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR 1866



## SPLENDID PREMIUMS

### Four Sheep Premiums !

In addition to the very liberal list of Premiums already published, we now offer still stronger inducements for 1866, through the kindness of Hon. T. C. Peters, who appreciating the circulation of agricultural papers, authorizes us to offer the following

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FIRST—MERINO RAM, worth \$150—to be awarded to the person sending the *Largest List of New Subscribers*.

SECOND—MERINO RAM, worth \$100—for the second highest list.

THIRD—MERINO or COTSWOLD RAM,—worth \$50—for the third highest list.

FOURTH—A PEN OF FIVE EWES—worth \$30—for the fourth highest list.

There is to be NO LIMIT to these Prizes—the party sending us the LARGEST LIST shall receive the FIRST PREMIUM, and so on through all the Prizes. The time will be extended until 1st OF JULY NEXT—but competitors will be required to send names and money as fast as received—and subscriptions may commence any time from JANUARY to JULY. The sheep will be delivered in Baltimore, or from the farm of Mr. Peters, in Howard County, Md.

We offer to the person sending us the *Largest Number of New Subscribers*, one of

**WHEELER & WILSON'S**



## SEWING MACHINES,

This machine ranks No. 1, and is made by the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.—and can be seen at all times at Mr. W. MERRILL'S, Agent, No. 214 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, or who will send pamphlet containing cut, description, &c., to all who may desire it. Those competing for the Sewing Machine will please state the fact, so that we may open an account with each competitor. *No Limit to this Prize—the Highest Number of New Subscribers will take the Machine.*



# JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.

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### AGENCY,

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GUANO,  
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MACHINERY,  
LIVE STOCK,  
SEEDS,  
TREES' c &.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

**JOHN MERRYMAN,**

Formerly Prest. Md. State Agricultural Society.

**B. H. WARING,**

Formerly of "American Farmer" and "Rural Register" Agencies.

#### North Devon Oxen.

Two Yoke OXEN, bred by George Patterson, Esq.  
Very superior. Also, a good Ox Cart.

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.  
*Farmers and Planters Agency, 67 Fayette-st. Balt.*

#### HEREFORDS.

Heifers and Bull Calves. For sale by

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#### CARRIAGES

Of all description, manufactured by one of the best makers in Wilmington, Delaware, including Six-seat Planters Carriages, at \$375. Orders received and Carriages delivered by.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.  
*Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.*

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Shropshire, Cotswold and Southdown Sheep.

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,  
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#### BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS.

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.  
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#### CHESTER PIGS,

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.  
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#### WANTED—

A pair of CHINA PIGS.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.  
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**SHEEP--Cotswold & Southdown Sheep,**

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.  
*Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.*

# Peaches, Roses, &c.

We offer for coming season a fair supply of very fine Peach Trees, in connection with other Nursery stock; also, a stock of

## Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach,

A most beautiful and attractive Dwarf variety, very peculiar in growth and foliage, and bearing very handsome and excellent fruit. We also invite attention to our large and fine assortment of Roses—largely of constant blooming varieties—consisting of

## Hybrid Perpetual---Bourbon---China---Noisette---Tea--- Prairie, &c., &c.

Grown in the open ground, on their *own roots*, (a few varieties excepted,) and excellent plants for outdoor planting. Also, a fine assortment of

## DWARF APPLES & STANDARD PEARS,

Including some fine *extra-sized* trees. *DWARF PEARS*, of *extra size*. *DWARF CHERRIES*, *GRAPES*, of choicest varieties, including Adirondac, Iona and Isabella, and other fruits generally.

## Shade Trees, Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Shrubs, Hedge Plants, &c.

In large supply and great variety.

Enclose stamp for Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, and new Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Plants, Roses, &c., just issued.

**EDW. J. EVANS & CO.**

**YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.**

ma-2t

# THE GREAT BONE FERTILIZER For SOUTHERN LANDS. BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE!

Containing } 53 per cent. of PHOSPHATE OF LIME.  
                  } 4.05 do AMMONIA.

It should be borne in mind that the *Phosphate of Lime* in this article, being obtained exclusively from *Raw Bones* and a true *Bird Guano*, there is no portion of it inoperative as in the case of *Super Phosphates* made from *Mineral Guanos*, but being entirely soluble in the soil continues to impart its fertilizing qualities to the crops for years.

It is guaranteed to be more beneficial to the soil than *Peruvian Guano*, for while it has sufficient *Ammonia* to push forward the crop it has no excess of it, as *Peruvian Guano* has, and therefore does not over-stimulate the land, but continues to impart its fertilizing qualities for years.

The remarkable success which has attended its use in Maryland and parts of Virginia, is a sufficient guarantee to induce those who have not tried it, to do so.

My price in Baltimore is uniform with the manufacturer's factory prices—and it can be obtained at the same price, adding cost of transportation from Baltimore, from dealers throughout the Southern States.

**GEORGE DUGDALE,**

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT.

**105 SMITH'S WHARF,  
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feb-6t



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Blackberries, Currants, Goose-  
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**OF EVERY DESIRABLE VARIETY AND BEST QUALITY.**

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We claim that no one has given the Strawberry more earnest attention than we, and that our collection embraces every variety worthy of culture.—At the very head of the list we place

### JUCUNDA—OUR NO. 700,

Which in point of *size, beauty, yield, long bearing, shipping qualities, vigor of plant, profit*, and other desirable qualities, is *far in advance of any other variety* of which we have any knowledge. A few acres of it in the neighborhood of any good market, would be quite a fortune.

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M. B. BATEHAM says: "Could corroborate all that others have said of its great beauty, size and excellence of flavor."

GEO. M. BEELER says: "I saw *great quantities*, ten or twelve berries of which filled a pint. \* \* \* Bushes of them sold every day in market which brought one dollar per quart."

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**J. KNOX,**

Box 153, Pittsburgh, Pa.

# COLLINS & CO'S CAST CAST-STEEL PLOWS!

SMITH'S PATENT.

SEE CUT ON PAGE 85.

In offering our Cast Steel Plows to farmers we wish to call attention to their advantages :

1st. It is the only Plow yet produced which will invariably scour in any soil.

2d. It is now a well established fact that it will *last from three to six times longer than any other Steel Plow.*

3d. It can easily be demonstrated that *it draws lighter than any other Plow cutting the same width and depth of furrow.*

4th. It will plow in the most perfect manner at any desired depth between three and twelve inches, which is a third larger range than is possessed by most other Plows, while in difficult soils none other can be run deeper than six or eight inches.

5th. The same Plow works perfectly not only in stubble and corn ground; but in timothy and clover sod.

6th. In every part it is made of the best material, and no pains are spared to produce a uniformly good and merchantable article.

It is no longer an experiment, having been fairly before the public five years, fully sustaining all and even more than has been claimed for it. Thousands of practical farmers testify to its advantages, and pronounce it cheaper than any other in the market.

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**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

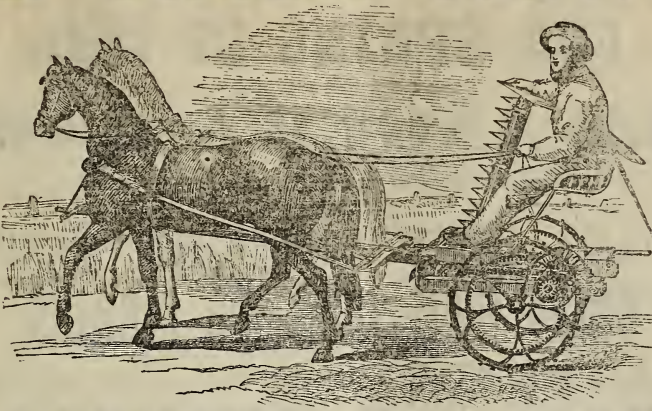
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**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**  
Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST.,  
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Have completed their arrangements for the **EXCLUSIVE** Sale of the Union Mower in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

This is beyond all question the most desirable Mower now in use, not one having failed last season among the great quantity sold. Price \$120 for the 4 foot machine, and \$130 for the 4½ foot machine. It is probable that the price will be advanced, but our price will at all times be as low as any good machine in the market, and machines warranted to be the best.

There has been much competition between the different inventors and manufacturers, in striving to produce the most perfect machine. It is believed that each have gained some good points, and that the god of Genius has somewhat equally divided his favors. It appears to be the labor of each successful manufacturer to convince the farmers that his arrangement, his gearing, guard and knives, or whatever his alleged improvement may consist of, makes his machine superior to all others. It requires no argument to convince the farmer that a machine combining, as the Union Mower does, *all* of the important and valuable features of the various machines, is *the* machine for practical use.

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Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons—Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. In reply to your inquiry regarding the merits of the Union Mower I purchased of you last summer, have to say, that it was used on my farm and several others in the neighborhood, and I have never seen its equal. It is of lighter draft than any other machine, makes clean and speedy work, and kept in good order all through harvest. When I received the Mower your clerk wrote me it could beat the world. I have not traveled quite over the world, but as far as I have traveled I have never met its rival.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY BUSSARD.

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Yours, respectfully,

M. G. HARMAN.

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Embracing 150 varieties of the best *HYBRID PERPETUALS*—60 do. of *BOURBONS*—50 do. of *TEAS*—40 do. of *NOISETTES*—40 do. of *BENGALS*—besides a large collection of the Summer or June Roses.

**Standard or Tree Roses, 3 to 5 feet high**—Tree Pæonies, about 50 varieties—Herbaceous Pæonies, 100 varieties—Phloxes, 100 beautiful varieties—Chrysanthemums, 50 select sorts, large and small—Monthly Carnations—Superb Double Dahlias—Hardy Perennial Border Plants—Lilies, Gladiolus, Tuberose and other Summer Flowering Bulbs. **GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.**

**Bedding Plants**—All the novelties worthy of cultivation, including the Cannas, Colocasias, Aralias, Wigandias, and other large leaved plants for garden decoration.

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No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c.


No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-house and Bedding Plants, published every spring.

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This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use.* It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

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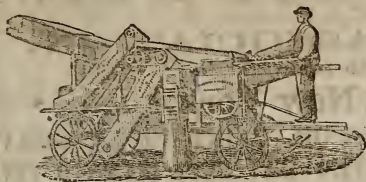
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**BATES' EXTRA EARLY**—A remarkable early, round variety, of good quality and fair market size.

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Marblehead, Mass.

Jan-3t

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It will contain some new and rare varieties not to be found in other Catalogues, and will be sent gratis to all. Those who ordered seed of me last season will receive it without writing for it.

JAMES. J. H. GREGORY.

Marblehead, Mass.

Jan-3t

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Seed Grower, Dealer and Importer,  
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Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan-3t

## FOR SALE.

A PERCHERON STALLION, (Parents Imported,) Foaled May 16, 1860.—Price \$2000. If not sold, will be hired out for the season of 1866.

BAY THOROUGH-BRED STALLION "LOTHARIO"—by Basil, out of Spiletta by Imported Trustee. Foaled June 9, 1860. Price \$500.

TWO DEVON BULLS—one four years old, the other eighteen months old. \$100 each.  
J. H. McHENRY,  
Pikesville, Md.



fatf

## Ayrshires---Southdowns---Berkshires.

I have FOR SALE, on my farm, 32 miles from Baltimore, Ayrshire CATTLE, of different ages and both sexes—Southdown Bucks and Berkshire Pigs. Apply to Martin Goldsborough, 59 Courtland street, at the office of the "Maryland Farmer," or to the subscriber,  
RAMSAY McHENRY,  
Emmorton P. O., Harford Co., Md.



oc6t

**WHEELER & WILSON  
HIGHEST PREMIUM**



**SEWING MACHINE!**

**Awarded the Highest Premium**

AT THE

**WORLD'S FAIR,**

JUST HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND,

**INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,**

Where all the machines of Europe and America were in competition—also at the

PARIS, FRANCE, AND AT EVERY

**UNITED STATES FAIR,**

At which SEWING MACHINES were exhibited.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine cannot be unravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

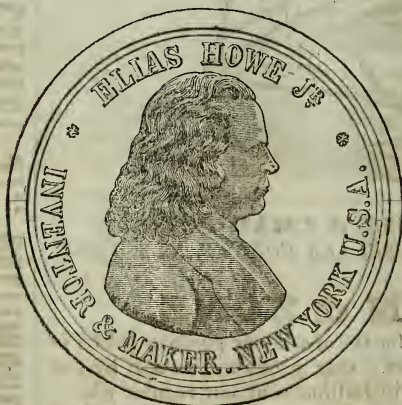
The machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Office, 214 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

**HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.**

(TRADE MARK.)



(None Genuine without this mark.)

FOR TAILORING AND MANUFACTURING.

DEPOT 214 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE,

W. MERKELL, Agent.

**THE LARGEST STOCK**

OF

**DRY GOODS**

**IN BALTIMORE.**

**HAMILTON EASTER & CO.**

199; 201 and 203 Baltimore Street,

**BALTIMORE,**

Invite the attention of

**MERCHANTS VISITING BALTIMORE**

To make purchases, to the very extensive

**Wholesale Stock**

OF

**DRY GOODS,**

*On second floor and basement of their warehouse,*

Embracing in addition to their own large and general

**IMPORTATION OF**

**FOREIGN GOODS,**

a large and well selected stock of

**DOMESTICS,**

**WOOLENS,**

and **STAPLE GOODS,**

Of every description.

**OUR SPLENDID RETAIL STOCK OF GOODS**

*On first floor,*

**ARTICLES OF EVERY CLASS,**

From Low PRICED to the MOST MAGNIFICENT, in every Branch of the Trade, rendering our entire stock one of the

**MOST EXTENSIVE & COMPLETE**

**IN THE UNITED STATES.**

The Wholesale and Retail Price being marked on each article, from which

**NO DEVIATION IS ALLOWED.**

Parties not fully acquainted with the value of Goods, can buy from us with perfect confidence.

ap-6t



# BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

The Bruce Fertilizer is made from the fleshy parts of slaughter-house offal, decomposed by a process patented by Mr. Duncan Bruce, and concentrated by the best absorbent—dry powdered charcoal. To this is added 33 parts in 100, of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to insure the successful carrying out of the crop and to keep the land in good condition.

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Petuvian Guano, while the land is at the same time permanently enriched.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Bruce with a view to exact uniformity of character.

## DIRECTIONS.

For Wheat or Rye, in drill, 300 pounds per acres broadcast, 400 to 450 pounds.

For Cotton, in drills, 300 pounds; broadcast, 400.

For Oats, broadcast, 350 pounds; drills, 250.

For Corn, 400 pounds.

For Tobacco, 350 to 400 pounds.

For potatoes, 400 to 450 pounds.

On Indian Corn, when applied in the hill, use one handful to two hills, mixing it well with the soil; should any be backward, it may be forced by a new application at the time of hoeing. Wheu sown broadcast use 400 to 500 lbs- to the acre.

For Potatoes a handful to each hill will ensure an early and large crop.

On Beets, Carrots, Turnips and other root crops, it should, if possible, be dug in, in the fall before the seed is sown, say 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. The land then becomes impregnated with it, and each rootlet finds nourishment as the main root penetrates the earth.

Tomatoes will thrive well with a tablespoonful to each plant.

For Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes, apply at the time of planting. If the bugs are troublesome, put it around the hill and fork it in, they will disappear at once; this has been found to be the case whenever so applied.

Cauliflower and Cabbage should have about half a moderate sized handful to each, well mixed with the soil before the plant is set out.

Tobacco, the same as Cauliflower and Cabbage with the best results.


Grape Vines and Fruit Trees should receive from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 lbs. each, according to the size, in the early spring, by forking it in above the roots. Using it in a liquid form during the season, will add greatly to the crop. From testimonials received from Grape growers this Manure has no equal.

Strawberry plants are much improved by a top dressing in the early spring.

Currant and Gooseberry bushes should have a good sized handful to each bush; directions same as to vines and trees.

Spinach should receive a liberal top-dressing just before a rain. In potting Flowers, the Manure should be mixed with the soil, the quantity should be in proportion to the size of the pot and plant, varying from a tea-spoonful to a tablespoonful; it may also be used as a top-dressing with the best results.

In every case where the manure is used in the hill it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

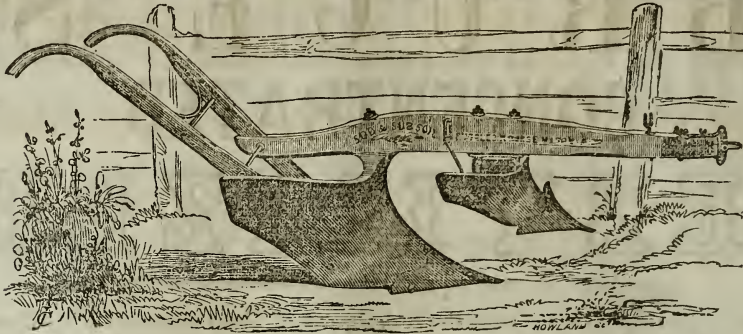
 PRICE \$55 PER TON.

### E. WHITMAN & SONS,

No. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BALTIMORE.

# E. WHITMAN & SONS,



Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Have on hand all of the Latest Improvements in PLOWS, consisting in part of

MINOR & HORTON,  
CUFF AND BRACE,  
LIVINGSTON,  
CHENOWETH,  
DAVIS & DAVIS IMPROVED,  
WILEY,  
HILLSIDE,

PATUXUNT,  
ELLIOTT,  
Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 50 & 60 New York,  
SUBSOIL,  
GANG,  
SHOVEL,  
DOUBLE MOULD OR RIDGING,

MARYLAND SELF-SHARPEN-  
ING,  
WOODCOCK,  
TITUS IRON BEAM,  
ATWOOD PLUG,  
MOORE & CHAMBERLAIN,  
FOREST.

## TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of PLOWS. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality!

From 100 to 200 Tons of PLOW CASTINGS always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

## LABOR-**SAVING** IMPLEMENTS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

# THE EAGLE COTTON GIN.

This celebrated Gin has now been extensively used in the Southern States for more than thirty-five years and is *universally* acknowledged to be THE BEST COTTON GIN in the world. To those in want of a good Cotton Gin we can recommend this as a *perfectly reliable* machine, embracing all of the latest *valuable* improvements, and without the extra expense of any *new notions* except those recognized by practical men as *useful*. All orders should be addressed to

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore.

## HAY PRESSES.

The public are notified that they will be supplied with Hay Presses containing all the latest improvements, by direct application to

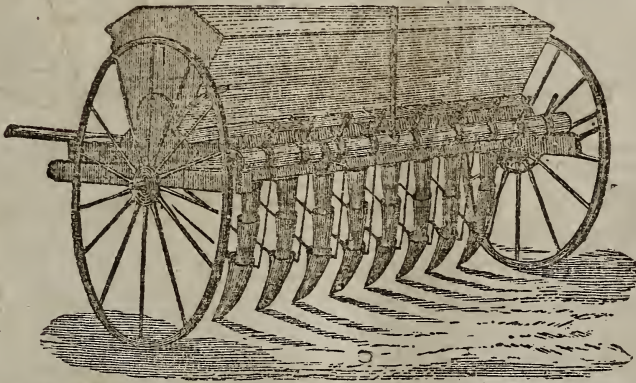
E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 and 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore,

The only Hay Press manufacturers in the State.



# THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,

With the Improved Guano Attachment & Grass Seed Sower.



## BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN & COMPOST DRILL.

This Drill is universally acknowledged, where it is known, to be the most perfect Machine invented for Sowing all kinds of Grain, and every description of Fertilizers in a concentrated form: It is so constructed, with the different sized gear wheels, as to sow any desired quantity of Grain, from one to four bushels to the acre.

In its arrangement for distributing Guano, Lime, Plaster, Ashes, &c., either in a dry or damp state, it differs from and excels all other Drills ever offered to the public, a separate box for these Fertilizers being attached in front of the Grain Box from which the Manure is evenly and perfectly delivered in the tubes, and is deposited with the Grain in the Drill Furrow.

In addition, we have also attached a Grass Seeder, for Sowing broadcast, in rear of the Drill, any desired quantity per acre of any variety of Grass Seed.

All the attachments may be used at once or separately.

The proprietors have been engaged in the manufacture of Grain Drills for fourteen or fifteen years, and of the thousands which have been sold in that time not one has been returned or failed to please the purchaser. They have been continually making improvements, and now, with confidence, offer their improved Drill to a discerning public and warrant it to give entire satisfaction.

Those wishing this Machine, and one that is universally acknowledged by the farmers of nearly every State in the Union, and by all who have examined it, to be the best ever offered to the public, will bear in mind that unless they order early, may be disappointed, as hundreds were last season by delay.

### PRICES IN BALTIMORE:

8 Tube Grain Drill, - - - -	\$110	Guano or Compost Attachment, - -	\$25
9 " " " " " " " " - - - -	115	Grass Seed " " " " " " " " - -	10

A full supply of REPAIRING parts always on hand, and repairing promptly and efficiently executed. We also manufacture the well known HUBBARD REAPERS AND LIGHT MOWERS. They are two wheeled machines with folding bar, and have given complete satisfaction wherever used.

Orders received for Guano, Rhodes' Super Phosphate, or any of the Composts sown with our Drill.

Orders promptly filled by addressing early in the Season,

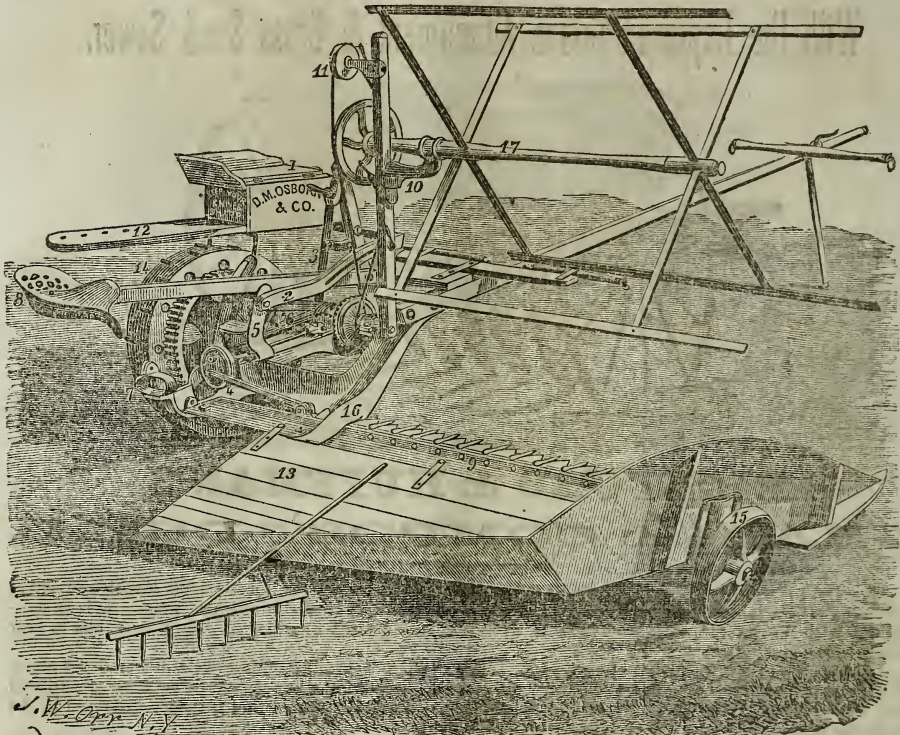
**W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,**  
59½ SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

Between Pratt and Lombard Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.



# KIRBY'S Combined Reaper and Mower! FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A HAND-RAKING REAPER.

The cut above represents KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER set up as a Hand Raking Reaper—this is a light Draft machine, two horses only required—it is made mostly of IRON and STEEL—the Side Draft usually found in other machines is completely obviated in this, by the manner in which the Pole is attached; in other words, it is perfectly balanced, with perfect “Centre Draft.”

This machine is *Simple* in its management, very *Durable, Strong* and *Reliable*, with ability to work on either rough or smooth ground; the FLEXIBILITY of the Finger Bar is perfect, with steel-faced Guards. Reaps 5 feet, 4 inches, and can be set to reap from 2 to 16 inches high. It reaps RICE as well it does wheat. (All required to convert this machine into a MOWER is to take off the Platform and Reel, which can be done in a very few minutes in the field.) It has a suspended Reel, always used in Reaping, and is used in *Mowing* also on *this Machine*. This machine had quite a reputation in the Southern States before the war, and maintained it in Maryland during the same.

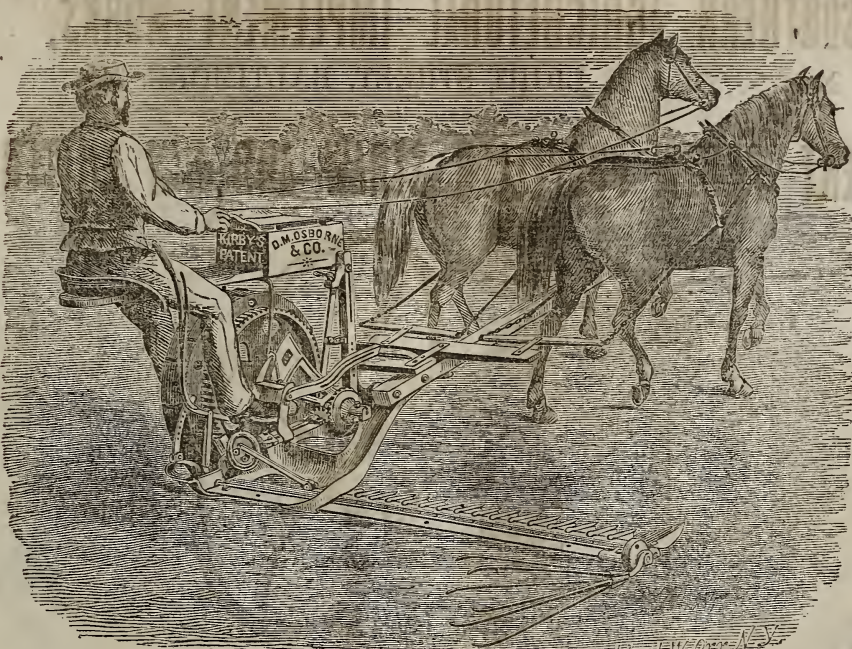
In the West, Northwest, East and in Maryland, there are now over 40,000 of these combined machines at work giving entire satisfaction. The SELF-RAKING attachment on this Machine has given good satisfaction; it is easily attached and detached, and does not destroy the *Hand Rake*, as most other Self-Rakes do. A Descriptive Book will be mailed to any address. Price for February, \$160, for Combined Machine—Self Rake, \$35. This is as low as any other makers single Mower.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers.  
E. G. EDWARDS, General Agent for Southern States,  
29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



# KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A MOWER.

The above cut is a representation of KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER set up as a Mower. The Platform, in this case, is taken off, as is also the Reel, (in Timothy or other high grass it is important to have it on, and then it is left on.) Now the Finger Bar is stripped of the Platform, and a lifter Rod with LIFTER WHEEL, and a lifter lever is attached, by which the driver raises the outer end of Finger Bar, and with his own weight a little thrown backwards, raises the inner end, thus carrying the machine over obstructions; and when over, lets it down; the end of Finger shows the Revolving Track Clearer, which clears the Grass away for the main Driving Wheel. It mows about 5 feet, and can be set to mow from 2 to 16 inches high. When rigged up for mowing, the flexibility of the Finger Bar is perfect; then the main Driving Wheel, and the Main Frame and Finger Bar are perfectly independent of each other. This renders the machine capable of working on rough ground with as much ease as it does on smooth ground. The Pole is attached on this machine so as to completely balance the machine, drawing from the "Centre Draft," thus preventing the Side Draft, so objectionable in other machines. It is a light draft two-horse machine, made mostly of IRON and STEEL—has malleable Iron Guards with steel base, or face. This machine is converted into a Reaper by bolting on Platform and Reel, which is done in a few moments.

The Kirby Combined Machine, either as a Mower or Reaper, is a plain, practical machine, perfectly devoid of all "fancy fixings" and "clap-trap arrangements" found upon many other machines, which have no useful value in them amongst practical farmers.

We ask the farmer to give the Kirby Combined Mower and Reaper a trial in 1866.—Thousands are now giving good satisfaction all over the country. We will mail a Descriptive Book to any address. Parts for Repairs always on hand.

Price for February for Combined, \$160.

N. B.—We have the "KIRBY CLIPPER," a single Mower, weighing only 400 lbs., which is the Lightest, Cheapest and Best single Mower in the world. Price \$120.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers,

E. G. EDWARDS, General Agt. for Southern States,

29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

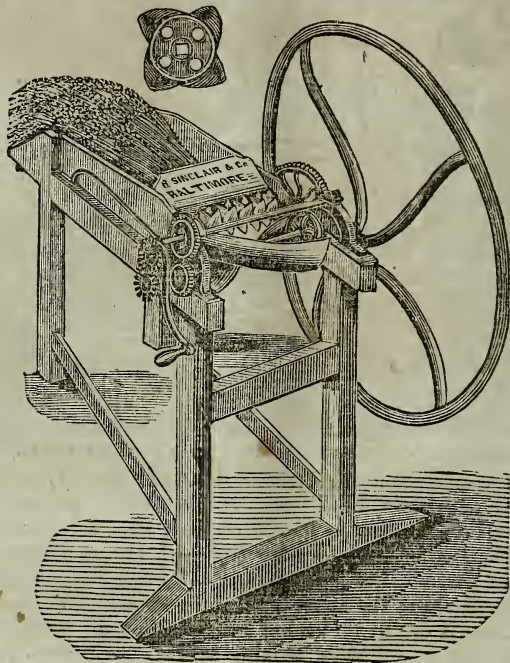


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**SINCLAIR & CO'S**  
**SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS,**  
Nos. 58, 60 & 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

---

**PATENT SCREW PROPELLER STRAW AND HAY CUTTER.**



We make Five sizes of the above celebrated Cutter. The three small sizes are used for Hand and the two larger sizes for Horse power.

This Cutter has a very ready sale in the Southern and South-western States—and in the Western and Northern States have superseded all others, amongst the intelligent farmers and stock feeders.

We have made and sold over 15,000 of these Cutters in the last ten years, and every year the demand for them increases, as they still retain their high reputation for efficiency and durability.

---

**MASTICATOR CUTTER.**

This is one of the best machines ever offered to the farmer. It is particularly adapted to cutting Corn Stalks, Fodder, Sugar Cane, &c. It is equally as good a Hay and Straw Cutter as thousands of farmers and others who have used them, can testify.

It is similar in construction to the Screw Propeller, but having the advantage of a solid Iron Frame, two Crushing Rollers and 4 Knives on the Cutting Cylinder.

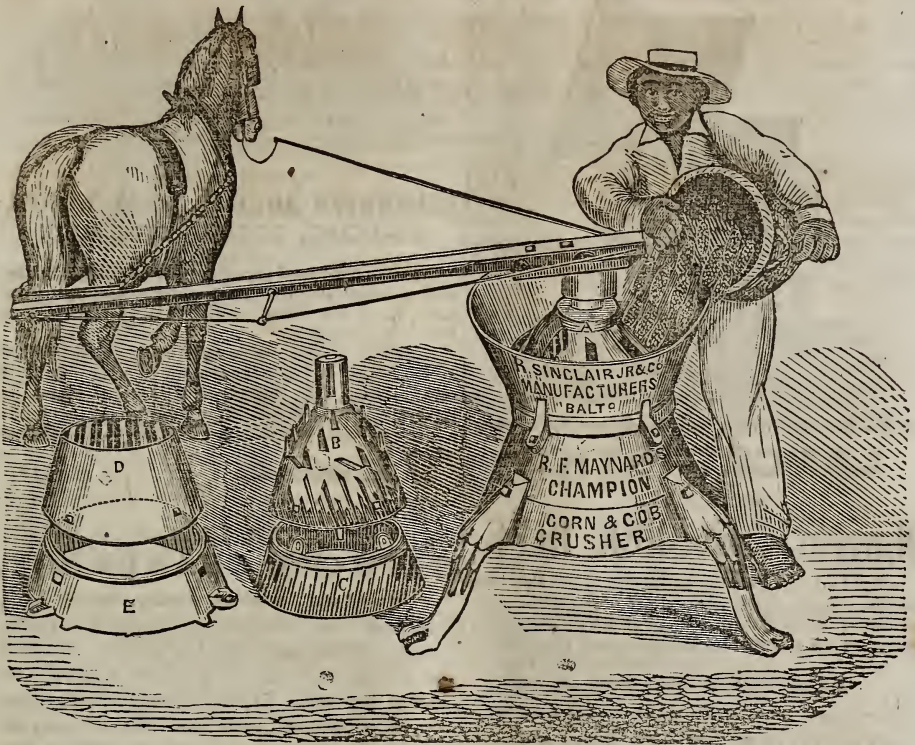
We make four sizes of the Masticator, two sizes for Hand or Power, and two sizes for Horse power.

**R. SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co.**

58, 60 and 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE



## CHAMPION CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



The Champion Crusher is doubtless the most valuable machine of the kind that has been introduced to the notice of the farmer.

The Cone and outside casing are made in sections, so that when the parts that do the fine grinding become smooth, they can be replaced by others at a trifling cost, whilst the balance of the machine will remain good for years. For simplicity, durability and ease of management together with the comparative trifling expense to keep it in order, it has no equal as a corn and cob grinder. Certificates from those farmers who have used them furnished upon application.

## READING'S PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.

We make this Sheller both plain and with fan attachment. Also the following Hand and Power Shellers:

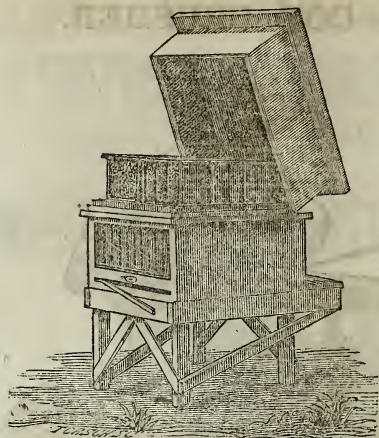
Virginia Hand and Power Sheller—Delaware Do.—Sinclair's Improved Double geared Single Sheller—Burrall's Iron Sheller, for hand.

All of the above are made by ourselves with great care, of good materials, and warranted.

ALSO ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail,

Portable Hay Presses—Lime Spreaders, Sinclair & Co's manufacture—Patent Water Drawers—Plantation Stone and Iron Mills—Livingston Plows, all sizes, right and left hand—Cuff Brace Plows—Small Plows of all kinds, suitable for the Virginia and North Carolina trade—Cast and Wrought Share Plows of all sizes and kinds—Harrows, various patterns and sizes—Buggy Corn Workers, &c. &c.

**SINCLAIR & CO.**



COLVIN Box Hive No. 2, with Observing Glass in rear.

**LANGSTROTH'S**  
PATENT

**Movable Comb BEE HIVE.**

Individual and Territorial Rights to use this hive and also sample hives, may be had of the undersigned, owner of the Patent for the State of Maryland, two southern counties of Delaware and elsewhere.

RICHARD COLVIN,  
No. 77 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

**GEORGE H. C. NEAL,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

French, English and American

**DRY GOODS**

"Mammoth Store,"

**97 Baltimore Street,**

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY ST.

BALTIMORE.

NEW WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

Job Lots from Auction at a small advance. oct-tf

**VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY.**

WM. D. CABELL,

LAND AGENT for Virginia, and especially for those counties bordering on James River, will give the closest attention to buying, selling and renting or managing of Real Estate.

Address WM. D. CABELL,  
TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE,  
Nelson Co., Va.

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**Perry's American Horse Power,**



MANUFACTURED BY

**REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,  
ILION, NEW YORK.**

The superiority of this Power is beyond dispute, and consists in the direct communication of the force, from the horse to the various machines to which it is applied.

It will do double the work (with a given number of horses) of any other Sweep Power in use; it is also more simple and durable in construction, is lighter and less liable to get out of order, and is easier and safer for the horses than any other Power whatever.

Circulars sent to order.

aug-ly\*

THE TRUE

**CAPE COD CRANBERRY,**

For October and November planting, also for April, May, and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the most desirable Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also, a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town, for the sale of Trees, Plants, and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,  
no6t Plymouth, Mass.

**Dr. JAMES HIGGINS,**

**Analytical & Consulting Chemist,  
AND GEOLOGIST,**

Late State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland,

No. 5 ST. PAUL STREET, Baltimore.

Analysis of Soils, Ores, Manures and all other substances, promptly made.  
OIL, COAL and other Mineral Lands and Farming Lands examined in any part of the country. de-6t\*



# IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

**SYMPTOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.**—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that Dr. McLane's VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

**DIRECTIONS.**—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspoonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonsful.

**Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's.**—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.


2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The LIVER PILLS have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

sep-17

# TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

## "EXCELSIOR."

Containing } *AMMONIA*, 6 per cent.  
 } *PHOSPHATE OF LIME*, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano* and *Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to Agriculturists, combining all the stimulating properties of the Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with EXCELSIOR, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guarantied by the manufacturer.

Price—\$80 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

### E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent. of Ammonia*, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on Wheat and Corn, has proved its superiority to all Super Phosphates in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES,)

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

Price—\$55 per ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### 1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"B" do do

"C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid and No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Containing nearly 3 per cent. of Ammonia. Unequalled for the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in fine dry powder for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to Peruvian Guano pound for pound in the growth of Cotton and Tobacco. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The Cotton Planters of Georgia and the Tobacco Planters of Maryland use "Excelsior" exclusively, Price—\$80 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.



# E. WHITMAN & SONS'

LIST OF

## FIRST CLASS GOODS,

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Horse Powers,  
Threshing Machines,  
Wheat Fans,  
Wheat and Seed Drills,  
Reapers and Mowers,  
Corn and Cob Crushers,  
Fodder Cutters,  
Hay Cutters,  
Corn Shellers,  
Plantation Mills,  
Vegetable Cutters,  
Portable Saw Mills,  
Sorghum Mills & Evaporators,  
Cider Mills,  
Wine Presses,  
Hay Presses,  
Coffee and Spice Mills,  
Stump Pullers,  
Root Pullers,  
Horse Hay Forks,  
Dirt Scoops,  
Washing Machines,  
Clothes Wringers,  
Cotton Gins,  
Grindstones,  
Grindstone Fixtures,  
Field and Garden Rollers,  
Hominy Mills,  
Farm Bells,  
Pumps of all kinds,  
Pump Chain Fixtures,  
Vine Trellises,

Wire Fencing,  
Circular Saws,  
Saw Horses,  
Pruning Saws,  
Belting,  
Well Wheels,  
Wheel Jacks,  
Crow Bars,  
Post Hole Augurs,  
Ox Balls,  
Sheep Shears,  
Cow Ties and Bull Rings,  
Curry Combs and Brushes,  
Hatchets,  
Rake Handles,  
Plows and Harrows,  
Cultivators,  
Plow Handles,  
Plow Castings of every description,  
Plow Bolts,  
Plow Bridles & Back Straps,  
Horse Collars,  
Harness,  
Trace Chains,  
Garden, Canal & Coal Barrows,  
Store Trucks,  
Wheel Rakes,  
Hand Rakes,  
Ox Yokes,  
Churns,

Folding Ladders,  
Meat Cutters,  
Sausage Stuffers,  
Apple Parers,  
Grain Cradles,  
Scythes and Sneaths,  
Scythe Stones,  
Scythe Rifles,  
Weather Vanes,  
Ox Muzzles,  
Hand Plows and Cultivators,  
Swingle Trees,  
Hammers,  
Wrenches,  
Hay Knives,  
Grass Hooks,  
Corn Knives,  
Sickles,  
Garden Shears,  
Grass Shears,  
Pruning Knives,  
Edging Knives,  
Garden Trowels & Forks,  
Axes, Picks,  
Mattocks,  
Grubbing Hoes,  
Shovels, Spades,  
Hay and Manure Forks,  
Axe Handles,  
Hoe Handles,  
Fork Handles,

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS, &C.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Balt.

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**NORRIS & PUSEY,**  
DEALERS IN  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
**AND MACHINERY,**  
**GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.**

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**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
**GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,**  
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

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Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz :

**WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS;**  
The Celebrated **TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS**, and a  
variety of **PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.**

**Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers** of the various sizes for  
Hand and Horse Power—**ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE**  
**WHEAT FANS—**

**BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,**  
**Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and**  
**Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,**

**Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills**, of which  
there are none better—**PLOWS**, Plow Castings, Harrows, and  
Cultivators, of every description—**Horse Wheel Rakes**, Re-  
volving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of  
Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds,  
Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultu-  
ral Boilers. &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers.**  
Churns of various kind—very superior Grindstones—Canal,  
Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

**FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,**  
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

**NORRIS & PUSEY,**  
141 PREATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



# IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

### DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the *stomach, bowels, brains*, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.—When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the *passions* of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than *three-fourths* of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

**Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.**—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes attenuated with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

**Ague and Fever.**—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of *Ague and Fever*, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

**Directions.**—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.



## SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO FLOUR OF BONE.

100 lbs. of this guano contains 35 lbs. *animal ammonia yielding matter*.

100 lbs. also contains 40 to 45 lbs. *earthly bone Phosphate of Lime*. 15 lbs. of its *Phosphate of Lime* is immediately soluble in water. These substances constitute the value of all fertilizers of whatever name.

100 lbs. of this guano we believe, contains as much of these elements as can be found in 150 lbs. any *Super Phosphate* sold at or near the same price, and we recommend 20 per cent. less to be used per acre.

*Pacific Guano* is of soft texture, and weighs about 65 lbs. per bushel, which is about 20 per cent. less than the weight of the *Super Phosphates of Lime*, hence farmers must apply by weight and not by bulk, else having used the heavy *Super Phosphates*, they will apply less per acre than they intend.

*Pacific Guano* resembles Peruvian in character and composition, the difference being in the proportions only of the same element, which difference makes it really a better guano.

*Certificates* of its superior value are now written over the fields through all quarters of the State, in the growing crop where they may be seen and read of all men.

Every cargo is duly inspected, which is an important protection to us and consumers, not usually had. Every package is branded with the name of the undersigned. For sale by dealers throughout the country.

**JOHN S. REESE & CO.,**

71 South Street, Baltimore.

General Agents of Pacific Guano Company for the Southern States.

jyly

We will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is *unsteamed, unburnt bone*, reduced to the fineness of *Flour*.

100 lbs. contains 33 lbs. of *animal matter*, and yields  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. *actual ammonia*, which is all that pertains to raw bone.

Bones subjected to *steam pressure* lose a large part of their *animal matter*, and hence their value is greatly impaired. When steamed, they can be made tolerably fine by ordinary means. They may be detected by their peculiar white appearance and the absence of odor. *Bone Flour* burns with a quick blaze when thrown on a fire; not so with *steamed bone*. These are important facts for farmers.

100 lbs. *Flour of Bone* contains the value of 150 lbs. of *acid dissolved bone*, or *super Phosphate*, because one-third of properly dissolved bone is acid and water. *Flour of Bone* is as quick and active as *Super Phosphate* or dissolved bone, and is consequently worth at least 25 per ct. more per ton.—We recommend 250 lbs. per acre, where 300 lbs. *Super Phosphate* or dissolved bones would be applied. The manufacturers are the patentees of the only known machinery by which raw bone can be reduced to the fineness of flour.

**JOHN S. REESE & CO.,**

General Agents for Maryland, Delaware;

and the Southern States,

No. 71 South Street, Baltimore.